PROPRIETARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Funds

STATE LOTTERY FUND

Michigan Compiled Laws Section 432.41 established the State Lottery Fund and MCL Section 432.5 created a Bureau of State Lottery under authority of Article 5, Section 4, of the State Constitution. This authority expired on August 1, 1974, at which time the Bureau became an organizational entity in the Department of Management and Budget. The Bureau was transferred to the Department of Treasury during fiscal year 1991. Net income of the fund related to lottery operations is transferred to the School Aid Fund and the fund's net income related to bingo and charity games regulation is transferred to the General Fund. The remaining net assets balance represents the unrealized cumulative gain or loss on investments, as required by GASB Statement No. 31.

Revenues and related expenses are recognized in the period during which the related drawings are held. Deferred prize awards are recorded as expenses and liabilities at their discounted present value. The State Treasurer invests funds equivalent to the discounted value of the installment payments and the Lottery Fund is credited with the interest earnings.

MICHIGAN UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUNDS

The columns for the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Funds reflect the activity of two funds administered by the Bureau of Worker's and Unemployment Compensation within the Department of Labor and Economic Growth: the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Fund and the Michigan Employment Security Act Contingent Fund. The Michigan Unemployment Compensation Fund receives contributions from employers and provides for the payment of benefits to eligible unemployed workers. The fund also makes payments under certain federally funded programs. Administrative costs of the fund are accounted for in the Michigan Employment Security Act - Administration Fund, a special revenue fund.

The Michigan Employment Security Act Contingent Fund was created by MCL Section 421.10 to receive a special temporary unemployment tax surcharge, known as the solvency tax. The fund also receives interest and penalty charges on late contributions. Michigan Compiled Laws Section 421.10 restricts use of solvency taxes for payment of interest on the Michigan Unemployment Compensation borrowings from the federal government.

A portion of the asset "Amounts due from other funds" and the liability "Amounts due to other funds" represent receivables and payables between the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Fund and the Michigan Employment Security Act Contingent Fund.

Non-Major Funds

Individual fund statements for the Enterprise Funds, whose combined totals are presented on this statement, begin on page 172.

Individual fund statements for the Internal Service Funds, whose combined totals are presented on this statement, begin on page 178.

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2006
(In Thousands)

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES -- ENTERPRISE FUNDS				
	MAJOR				
	STATE LOTTERY FUND	MICHIGAN UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUNDS	NON-MAJOR	**TOTALS**	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES -- INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
ASSETS					
Current Assets:					
Cash	$ 2	$ 6,112	$ 1,596	**$ 7,709**	$ 13
Equity in common cash (Note 5)	4,215	12,336	65,926	**82,477**	239,203
Amounts due from other funds (Note 17)	-	4,953	-	**4,953**	25,557
Amounts due from component units	-	359	-	**359**	92
Amounts due from federal agencies	-	1,425	-	**1,425**	20,000
Amounts due from local units	-	36,635	-	**36,635**	-
Inventories	4,301	-	2,827	**7,128**	16,591
Investments (Note 8)	85,073	366,989	1,992	**454,054**	-
Securities lending collateral	391,855	-	-	**391,855**	-
Other current assets	61,375	218,551	7,033	**286,959**	35,623
Total Current Assets	546,821	647,359	79,374	**1,273,553**	337,080
Investments (Note 8)	350,780	-	-	**350,780**	-
Capital Assets (Note 9):					
Land and other non depreciable assets	-	-	-	**-**	9,170
Buildings and equipment	4,019	-	722	**4,741**	604,712
Allowance for depreciation	(3,632)	-	(697)	**(4,329)**	(390,409)
Total capital assets	387	-	25	**412**	223,473
Other noncurrent assets	-	18,200	-	**18,200**	-
Total Assets	$ 897,988	$ 665,559	$ 79,398	**$ 1,642,946**	$ 560,552
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities:					
Warrants outstanding	$ 2,587	$ -	$ 5,505	**$ 8,092**	$ 2,169
Accounts payable and other liabilities (Note 22)	130,848	28,047	64,320	**223,215**	90,320
Amounts due to other funds (Note 17)	18,167	6,018	132	**24,317**	11,557
Deferred revenue	-	378	146	**524**	17,121
Obligations under security lending (Note 8)	391,855	-	-	**391,855**	-
Current portion of other long-term obligations (Note 14)	192	-	128	**319**	95,972
Total Current Liabilities	543,650	34,443	70,230	**648,323**	217,138
Long-Term Liabilities:					
Advances from other funds (Note 17)	-	-	-	**-**	7,295
Prize awards payable	316,304	-	-	**316,304**	-
Noncurrent portion of other long-term obligations (Note 14)	1,956	45,213	930	**48,099**	117,721
Total Liabilities	861,909	79,656	71,160	**1,012,725**	342,154
NET ASSETS					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	$ 387	$ -	$ 25	**$ 412**	$ 206,140
Restricted For:					
Unemployment compensation	-	585,903	-	**585,903**	-
Other purposes	36,079	-	-	**36,079**	5,498
Unrestricted	(387)	-	8,214	**7,827**	6,760
Total Net Assets	$ 36,079	$ 585,903	$ 8,239	**$ 630,220**	$ 218,398

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2006
(In Thousands)

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES -- ENTERPRISE FUNDS				
	MAJOR				
	STATE LOTTERY FUND	MICHIGAN UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUNDS	NON-MAJOR	**TOTALS**	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES -- INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
OPERATING REVENUES					
Operating revenues	$ 2,232,204	$ 1,727,761	$ 722,716	**$ 4,682,681**	$ 1,729,382
Total Operating Revenues	2,232,204	1,727,761	722,716	**4,682,681**	1,729,382
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Salaries, wages, and other administrative	270,491	6	61,466	**331,962**	530,366
Depreciation	157	-	13	**170**	51,606
Purchases for resale	-	-	524,559	**524,559**	78,301
Purchases for prison industries	-	-	-	**-**	16,286
Lottery prize awards	1,268,175	-	-	**1,268,175**	-
Premiums and claims	-	-	164	**164**	992,761
Unemployment benefits	-	1,925,144	-	**1,925,144**	-
Other operating expenses	-	65,047	902	**65,950**	47,865
Total Operating Expenses	1,538,822	1,990,197	587,104	**4,116,123**	1,717,185
Operating Income (Loss)	693,382	(262,436)	135,612	**566,558**	12,197
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Specific tax on spirits	-	-	12,654	**12,654**	-
Interest revenue	4,084	-	4,779	**8,863**	-
Investment revenue (expense) - net	31,021	18,827	82	**49,930**	-
Other nonoperating revenues	-	-	-	**-**	336
Amortization of prize award obligation discount	(29,388)	-	-	**(29,388)**	-
Interest expense	(15,976)	-	-	**(15,976)**	(1,075)
Other nonoperating expense	-	-	-	**-**	(177)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(10,258)	18,827	17,514	**26,083**	(915)
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	683,124	(243,609)	153,126	**592,641**	11,282
TRANSFERS					
Transfers To:					
School Aid Fund	(688,017)	-	-	**(688,017)**	-
Other funds	(11,479)	(12,550)	(152,360)	**(176,389)**	(1,328)
Total transfers to other funds	(699,496)	(12,550)	(152,360)	**(864,406)**	(1,328)
Change in net assets	(16,372)	(256,159)	766	**(271,766)**	9,953
Total net assets - Beginning of fiscal year - restated	52,451	842,062	7,472	**901,986**	208,445
Total net assets - End of fiscal year	$ 36,079	$ 585,903	$ 8,239	**$ 630,220**	$ 218,398

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2006
(In Thousands)

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES -- ENTERPRISE FUNDS				
	MAJOR				
	STATE LOTTERY FUND	MICHIGAN UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUNDS	NON-MAJOR	**TOTALS**	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES -- INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Receipts from federal and local agencies	$ -	$ 64,785	$ -	**$ 64,785**	$ -
Receipts from customers	2,226,296	1,633,977	718,085	**4,578,358**	1,710,819
Membership dues	-	-	4,395	**4,395**	-
Payments to employees	(14,018)	-	(16,765)	**(30,782)**	(190,508)
Payments to suppliers	(51,095)	-	(566,049)	**(617,144)**	(692,286)
Payments to prize winners	(1,364,165)	-	-	**(1,364,165)**	-
Payments for commissions to retailers	(206,249)	-	-	**(206,249)**	-
Claims paid	-	(1,986,299)	-	**(1,986,299)**	(767,267)
Other receipts	-	27,131	843	**27,974**	386
Other payments	-	(6)	(1,411)	**(1,417)**	(7,920)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	$ 590,769	$ (260,412)	$ 139,098	**$ 469,455**	$ 53,225
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Other nonoperating revenues	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ -**	$ -
Advances from federal government	-	165,800	-	**165,800**	-
Advance repayments to federal government	-	(165,800)	-	**(165,800)**	-
Loans or loan repayments from other funds	-	-	-	**-**	16,777
Loans or loan repayments to other funds	-	-	-	**-**	(15,220)
Specific tax on spirits	-	-	12,654	**12,654**	-
Transfers to other funds	(692,059)	(16,341)	(152,360)	**(860,759)**	(1,328)
Other receipts	-	-	-	**-**	24
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	$ (692,059)	$ (16,341)	$ (139,706)	**$ (848,106)**	$ 252
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ -**	$ (30,347)
Interest paid	-	-	-	**-**	(339)
Capital lease payments (including imputed interest expense)	-	-	-	**-**	(10,777)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	-	**-**	155
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ -**	$ (41,308)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchase of investment securities	$ (2,048)	$ -	$ -	**$ (2,048)**	$ -
Proceeds (purchases) from sale and maturities of investment securities	95,130	263,987	(41)	**359,076**	-
Interest and dividends on investments	4,084	18,827	4,779	**27,690**	-
Income from securities lending activities	16,318	-	-	**16,318**	-
Expenses from securities lending activities	(15,976)	-	-	**(15,976)**	-
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	$ 97,508	$ 282,814	$ 4,738	**$ 385,059**	$ -
Net cash provided (used) - all activities	$ (3,782)	$ 6,061	$ 4,130	**$ 6,409**	$ 12,168
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	5,412	12,387	57,887	**75,685**	224,879
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 1,629	$ 18,448	$ 62,017	**$ 82,094**	$ 237,047

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES -- ENTERPRISE FUNDS				
	MAJOR				
	STATE LOTTERY FUND	MICHIGAN UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUNDS	NON-MAJOR	**TOTALS**	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES -- INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS					
Per Statement of Net Assets Classifications:					
Cash	$ 2	$ 6,112	$ 1,596	**$ 7,709**	$ 13
Equity in common cash	4,215	12,336	65,926	**82,477**	239,203
Warrants outstanding	(2,587)	-	(5,505)	**(8,092)**	(2,169)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 1,629	$ 18,448	$ 62,017	**$ 82,094**	$ 237,047
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Operating income (loss)	$ 693,382	$ (262,436)	$ 135,612	**$ 566,558**	$ 12,197
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:					
Depreciation expense	157	-	13	**170**	51,606
Amortization of prize award obligation discount	(29,388)	-	-	**(29,388)**	-
Other reconciling items	183	-	-	**183**	-
Net Changes in Assets and Liabilities:					
Inventories	(943)	-	387	**(556)**	(1,826)
Other assets (net)	(5,912)	(6,459)	354	**(12,016)**	(38,503)
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(109)	8,539	2,871	**11,302**	29,751
Prize awards payable	(66,602)	-	-	**(66,602)**	-
Deferred revenue	-	(56)	(139)	**(195)**	-
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	$ 590,769	$ (260,412)	$ 139,098	**$ 469,455**	$ 53,225
SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Capital contributions	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ -**	$ -
Cost of capital assets acquisitions financed by capital leases	-	-	-	-	10,845
Capital lease liabilities entered into during the year	-	-	-	-	(10,845)
Increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	(16,372)	-	-	**(16,372)**	-
Transfers to other funds (accrual)	(18,017)	(2,172)	-	**(20,189)**	-
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets	-	-	-	-	(170)
Total noncash investing, capital, and financing activities	$ (34,390)	$ (2,172)	$ -	$ **(36,562)**	$ (170)

FIDUCIARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Individual fund financial statements begin on the following pages:
Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Funds, page 186.
Private Purpose Trust Funds, page 192.
Agency Funds, page 195.

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2006
(In Thousands)

	PENSION (AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT) TRUST FUNDS	PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS	AGENCY FUNDS
ASSETS			
Cash	$ 70	$ 1,754	$ 61,950
Equity in common cash (Note 5)	102,931	103,185	4,141
Receivables:			
From participants	183,361	-	-
From employers	650,449	-	-
Interest and dividends	1,606	397	-
Due from other funds (Note 17)	38,228	-	-
Due from component unit	350	-	-
Sale of investments	438	-	-
Investments at Fair Value (Note 8):			
Short term investments	1,434,704	-	13,504
Bonds, notes, mortgages, and preferred stock	9,057,155	17,126	20,285
Common stock	26,878,537	145	-
Real estate	4,327,297	-	-
Alternative investments	6,976,810	-	-
International investments	6,786,129	-	-
Mutual funds	2,206,947	1,228,138	-
Pooled investment funds	2,008,115	-	-
Money market funds	215,492	-	-
Guaranteed funding agreements	-	166,511	-
Securities lending collateral (Note 8)	8,646,845	5,938	-
Other current assets	-	6,982	1,286
Other noncurrent assets	-	-	382,639
Total assets	$ 69,515,461	$ 1,530,176	$ 483,806
LIABILITIES			
Warrants outstanding	$ 7,799	$ 1,546	$ 72
Accounts payable and other liabilities	85,967	7,052	79,689
Amounts due to other funds (Note 17)	3	-	1,073
Obligations under security lending	8,646,845	5,938	-
Other long-term liabilities	-	-	402,972
Total liabilities	$ 8,740,614	$ 14,535	$ 483,806
NET ASSETS			
Net assets held in trust for pension, postemployment health-care, deferred compensation participants, and other purposes	$ 60,774,847	$ 1,515,641	
Reconciliation of Net Assets Held in Trust:			
Pension benefits (Note 10)	$ 56,302,494	$ -	
Postemployment health-care benefits	703,696	-	
Deferred compensation participants (Note 16)	3,768,657	-	
Other purposes	-	1,515,641	
Total net assets held in trust for benefits and other purposes	$ 60,774,847	$ 1,515,641	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2006
(In Thousands)

	PENSION (AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT) TRUST FUNDS	PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS
ADDITIONS		
Contributions:		
From participants	$ 817,227	$ 287,556
From employers	2,433,658	-
From clients	-	42,443
From gifts, bequests, and endowments	-	423
From other plans	5,803	-
From other governmental	65	-
Investment Income:		
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments	5,367,313	48,555
Interest, dividends, and other	1,444,980	56,349
Securities lending income	202,043	110
Less Investment Expense:		
Investment activity expense	71,124	4,255
Securities lending expense	194,449	108
Net investment income (loss)	6,748,764	100,651
Escheated property	-	45,274
Miscellaneous income	4,509	937
Total Additions	10,010,026	477,286
DEDUCTIONS		
Benefits paid to participants or beneficiaries	3,885,135	59,145
Medical, dental, and life insurance for retirants	1,031,945	-
Refunds and transfers to other systems	24,584	-
Amounts distributed to clients, claimants, or third parties	-	92,542
Administrative expense	95,466	6,950
Transfers to other funds	126	-
Total Deductions	5,037,257	158,637
Net increase (decrease)	4,972,770	318,648
Net assets - Beginning of fiscal year	55,802,077	1,196,993
Net assets - End of fiscal year (Note 10)	$ 60,774,847	$ 1,515,641
Reconciliation of Net Increase in Assets:		
Net increase (decrease) in assets held in trust for pension benefits	$ 4,616,789	$ -
Net increase (decrease) in assets held in trust for postemployment benefits	116,020	-
Net increase (decrease) in assets held in trust for deferred compensation participants	239,961	-
Net increase (decrease) in assets held in trust for other purposes	-	318,648
Total net increase (decrease)	$ 4,972,770	$ 318,648

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

COMPONENT UNIT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Funds

MICHIGAN EDUCATION TRUST

The Michigan Education Trust (MET) operates a prepaid tuition program. A purchaser enters into a contract with MET which provides that in return for a specified actuarially determined payment, MET will provide a Michigan child's undergraduate tuition at any Michigan public university or community college. The amount the purchaser is required to pay is based on several factors, among them are tuition costs, the child's age and grade in school, anticipated investment earnings, tuition rate increases, and the type of contract purchased.

Michigan Compiled Laws Section 390.1425, the Michigan Education Trust Act, created MET. The MET is governed by a nine-member board that consists of the State Treasurer and eight other individuals appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Although MET is administratively located within the Michigan Department of Treasury, the law provides its assets are not to be considered assets of the State and are not to be loaned or otherwise transferred or used by the State for any purpose other than the purposes specified in the law. The law and contracts also specifically provide that the State is not liable if MET becomes actuarially unsound. In that event, the contracts provide for refunds to participants.

MICHIGAN STATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Michigan Compiled Laws Section 125.1421 created the Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA) to issue notes and bonds to finance housing for sale or rental to families with low or moderate incomes and to finance home improvements. MSHDA is also the administrator of various "Section 8" housing programs in Michigan for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Governor appoints MSHDA's board members.

MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL BOND AUTHORITY

Michigan Compiled Laws Section 141.1054 created the Michigan Municipal Bond Authority (MMBA) to assist local units of government in reducing their financing costs for public improvements, deficit reduction, and various other municipal purposes. The MMBA pools the borrowing needs of various units and issues limited obligation debt, the proceeds of which are used to purchase local unit obligations or to make loans to local units.

The MMBA is governed by a board of trustees consisting of the State Treasurer, two appointees of the Governor, and four state residents appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The MMBA and the Department of Environmental Quality serve as co-administrators of a special State Revolving Fund, which is reported as part of MMBA. The State Revolving Fund assists governmental units in financing water quality projects. Federal government and State matching provides financing for this activity along with investment interest earnings and/or other available funds. The MMBA's separately issued financial reports provide a separate accounting of this fund's activities.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY AND WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

Central Michigan University and Western Michigan University are the two major universities of the ten universities included in this report. They are legally separate entities whose governing boards are appointed by the Governor and for which the State is therefore, defined as legally accountable. Excluded from this report are three other universities (University of Michigan, Michigan State University and Wayne State University) whose board members are elected by the voters and, therefore, considered separate special purpose governments.

Non-Major Funds

The non-major component unit - authorities are presented beginning on page 200.

The non-major component unit - State universities are presented beginning on page 208.

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
COMPONENT UNITS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2006
(In Thousands)

	AUTHORITIES			
	MICHIGAN EDUCATION TRUST	MICHIGAN STATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL BOND AUTHORITY	NON-MAJOR
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Cash	$ 134,849	$ 314,522	$ 2,612	$ 67,102
Equity in common cash (Note 5)	-	-	86,011	70,788
Amounts due from component units	-	-	-	154
Amounts due from primary government	1,776	-	2,123	4,044
Amounts due from federal government	-	-	-	24,259
Amounts due from local units	-	-	742,047	8,724
Inventories	-	-	-	717
Investments (Note 8)	-	56,352	875,808	667,061
Other current assets	23,067	52,719	50,109	266,355
Total Current Assets	159,692	423,593	1,758,710	1,109,205
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	5,545
Investments	-	-	-	3,018
Mortgages and loans receivable	-	-	-	-
Amounts due from local units	-	-	2,790,007	-
Mortgages and loans receivable	-	1,888,930	-	1,675,992
Investments (Note 8)	794,782	482,398	740,829	61,223
Capital Assets:				
Land and other non-depreciable assets	-	-	-	13,732
Buildings, equipment, and other depreciable assets	-	-	-	60,537
Less accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	(30,104)
Infrastructure	-	-	-	102,722
Construction in progress	-	-	-	28
Total capital assets	-	-	-	146,914
Other noncurrent assets	39,964	39,920	165,436	19,017
Total Assets	$ 994,439	$ 2,834,842	$ 5,454,982	$ 3,020,915
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Warrants outstanding	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,009
Accounts payable and other liabilities	5	36,981	5,177	45,812
Amounts due to component units	-	-	-	154
Amounts due to primary government	-	-	559	2,921
Bonds and notes payable (Note 13)	-	42,580	777,822	35,196
Interest payable	-	12,289	76,360	8,610
Deferred revenue	-	-	5,781	1,411
Current portion of other long-term obligations	103,004	-	-	5,336
Total Current Liabilities	103,008	91,851	865,699	104,448
Deferred revenue	-	-	-	-
Bonds and notes payable (Note 13)	-	1,723,622	2,679,589	2,331,007
Noncurrent portion of other long-term obligations	915,009	399,363	47,843	65,121
Total Liabilities	$ 1,018,017	$ 2,214,836	$ 3,593,131	$ 2,500,576
NET ASSETS				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 145,301
Restricted For:				
Education	-	-	-	263
Construction and debt service	-	265,313	-	17,909
Other purposes	-	-	1,850,288	30,036
Funds Held as Permanent Investments:				
Expendable	-	-	-	-
Nonexpendable	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	(23,578)	354,693	11,563	326,830
Total Net Assets	$ (23,578)	$ 620,006	$ 1,861,851	$ 520,339

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE UNIVERSITIES			
CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	NON-MAJOR	**TOTALS**
$ 8,018	$ 17,704	$ 224,879	**$** 769,684
-	-	-	156,799
-	-	180	334
50,209	20,602	109,652	188,407
399	2,273	14,193	41,124
-	127	91	750,988
4,192	5,563	8,830	19,301
-	39,603	122,054	1,760,878
15,660	21,657	61,865	491,433
78,478	107,529	541,743	4,178,949
37,136	-	8,117	50,797
39,536	166,632	186,086	395,272
8,403	-	39,150	47,553
-	-	-	2,790,007
-	9,130	21,804	3,595,857
157,632	91,151	284,186	2,612,202
10,903	14,305	73,684	112,624
528,086	911,961	2,834,111	4,334,695
(237,393)	(329,867)	(1,047,523)	(1,644,887)
-	-	-	102,722
37,628	35,950	87,665	161,272
339,225	632,348	1,947,937	3,066,425
-	16,692	34,377	315,407
$ 660,410	$ 1,023,482	$ 3,063,398	**$** 17,052,468
$ -	$ -	$ -	**$** 5,009
49,342	44,610	144,053	325,980
-	-	-	154
579	60	1,778	5,897
4,910	8,260	27,204	895,972
1,621	1,469	6,415	106,764
10,396	7,709	44,510	69,806
-	613	10,699	119,651
66,847	62,721	234,659	1,529,234
-	-	3,048	3,048
177,527	280,175	747,703	7,939,623
15,132	22,803	37,055	1,502,326
$ 259,506	$ 365,699	$ 1,022,465	**$** 10,974,230
$ 192,271	$ 362,194	$ 1,256,258	**$** 1,956,023
49,091	13,067	166,621	229,041
3,797	4,363	29,653	321,036
-	46,507	20,850	1,947,682
-	-	36,257	36,257
-	53,727	167,494	221,221
155,746	177,925	363,800	1,366,978
$ 400,904	$ 657,783	$ 2,040,933	**$** 6,078,238

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
COMPONENT UNITS
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2006
(In Thousands)

		PROGRAM REVENUES			
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	EXPENSES	CHARGES FOR SERVICES	OPERATING GRANTS/ CONTRIBUTIONS	CAPITAL GRANTS/ CONTRIBUTIONS	NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE
Authorities:					
Michigan Education Trust	$ 55,314	$ 158	$ 49,442	$ -	$ (5,714)
Michigan State Housing Development Authority	548,483	163,911	395,952	-	11,380
Michigan Municipal Bond Authority	171,620	124,449	375,752	-	328,582
Non-Major	561,179	174,839	243,280	5,450	(137,610)
State Universities:					
Central Michigan University	315,284	214,379	28,128	4,153	(68,623)
Western Michigan University	435,371	269,317	59,680	2,758	(103,616)
Non-Major	1,367,907	830,635	176,071	9,034	(352,167)
Total	$ 3,455,158	$ 1,777,688	$ 1,328,306	$ 21,395	$ (327,768)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

GENERAL REVENUES					
INTEREST AND INVESTMENT EARNINGS (LOSS)	PAYMENTS FROM STATE OF MICHIGAN	OTHER	CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	NET ASSETS BEGINNING OF YEAR RESTATED	NET ASSETS END OF YEAR
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (5,714)	$ (17,865)	$ (23,578)
12,247	-	-	23,627	596,379	620,006
-	-	-	328,582	1,533,269	1,861,851
35,068	52,829	83,494	33,781	486,558	520,339
15,270	81,773	18	28,438	372,466	400,904
6,485	112,480	15,688	31,037	626,746	657,783
27,378	376,964	21,322	73,498	1,967,436	2,040,933
$ 96,448	$ 624,047	$ 120,522	$ 513,248	$ 5,564,990	$ 6,078,238

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Notes to the Financial Statements

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting and reporting policies of the State conform in all material respects to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification). Following is a summary of the significant policies:

Reporting Entity

Michigan was admitted to the Union as the twenty-sixth state in 1837. The State of Michigan is governed under the Constitution of 1963, as amended. The legislative power is vested in a 38-member senate and a 110-member house of representatives; executive power is vested in a governor; and the judicial power is vested exclusively in one court of justice.

For financial reporting purposes, the State of Michigan's reporting entity includes the "primary government" and its "component units." The primary government includes all funds, departments and agencies, bureaus, boards, commissions, and those authorities that are considered an integral part of the primary government. Component units are legally separate governmental organizations for which the State's elected officials are financially accountable. Component units can also be legally separate, tax-exempt entities that raise and hold economic resources for the direct benefit of a governmental unit.

Financial accountability is defined in GASB Statement No. 14, The Financial Reporting Entity. The State is financially accountable for those entities in which the State appoints a voting majority of an organization's governing authority, and either is able to impose its will upon the entity or there exists a financial benefit or burden relationship with the State. For those entities in which the State does not appoint a voting majority of the governing authority, GASB Statement No. 14 requires inclusion in the reporting entity if they are fiscally dependent on the State or if it would be misleading to exclude the authority.

GASB Statement No. 39, Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units, an amendment of GASB Statement 14, establishes criteria for legally separate, tax-exempt entities that should be reported as component units if all of the criteria are met. Although the State has not identified any organizations that would qualify as direct component units of the State by meeting all of the criteria of GASB Statement No. 39, most of the university component units described later in this note have significant foundations that meet the criteria of GASB Statement No. 39.

Blended Component Units

The State Building Authority, Michigan Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority, and the Michigan Underground Storage Tank Financial Assurance Finance Authority are legally separate organizations that have boards appointed by the primary government and provide services primarily to benefit the State. Therefore, they are reported as though they were part of the primary government, using the blending method.

Discretely Presented Component Units

These types of component units are reported in separate columns or rows in the government-wide statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the government.

The State is able to impose its will upon these discretely presented component units:

The Farm Produce Insurance Authority provides reimbursements to participating producers for losses suffered in the event of a grain dealer's financial failure.

The Land Bank Fast Track Authority receives tax reverted properties, undertakes expedited action to clear their titles, and then ensures the properties' redevelopment.

The Michigan Early Childhood Investment Corporation participates with intermediate school districts to establish standards and guidelines for early childhood development activities.

The Michigan Education Trust offers contracts, which, for actuarially determined amounts, provide plan participants with future tuition at institutions of higher education.

The Michigan State Housing Development Authority finances loans for the construction of single and multi-family housing and home improvement projects.

The Michigan Municipal Bond Authority assists local units by pooling their borrowing activities. This authority is also responsible for assisting local units with their financing of water pollution control projects.

The Mackinac Bridge Authority accounts for the operation of the Mackinac Bridge.

The Michigan Broadband Development Authority is a financing authority that assists in the build-out of broadband infrastructure to accelerate the deployment of high-speed Internet connections Statewide.

The Michigan Exposition and Fairgrounds Authority conducts an annual state fair and other exhibits and events for the purpose of promoting all phases of the economy of this State. The fair, exhibits, and events encourage and demonstrate agricultural, industrial, commercial, educational, entertainment, tourism, technological, cultural, and recreational pursuits.

The Michigan Higher Education Assistance Authority is the State guaranty agency under the Stafford Loan Program, the Supplemental Loans to Students Program, and the Parent Loan for Undergraduate Students Program. This Authority also administers scholarships and grants that are financed with General Fund appropriations.

The Michigan Higher Education Facilities Authority accounts for the administration of no-commitment debt issued for the benefit of private institutions of higher education.

The Michigan Higher Education Student Loan Authority is a financing authority that makes loans to students or their parents.

The Michigan Public Educational Facilities Authority partners with other states to facilitate the acquisition of capital for the construction, rehabilitation, refurbishing, or equipping of qualified public educational facilities.

The Michigan State Hospital Finance Authority accounts for the administration of limited obligation debt issued for the benefit of hospitals.

The Michigan Strategic Fund provides business enterprises with additional sources of financing.

There is a financial burden/benefit relationship between these entities and the State:

The Mackinac Island State Park Commission operates the Mackinac Island and Michilimackinac State Parks.

The Michigan Economic Development Corporation manages programs to stimulate, coordinate, and advance economic development in the State.

The following entity's relationship with the State would be misleading if it were omitted from the State's reporting entity:

The State Bar of Michigan is a public body corporate whose membership consists of persons licensed to practice law.

Ten of the State's public universities are considered component units because they have boards appointed by the primary government. Their balances and operating results are included with the other discretely presented component units on the government-wide statements. The ten universities included in these statements are: Central Michigan University, Eastern Michigan University, Ferris State University, Grand Valley State University, Lake Superior State University, Michigan Technological University, Northern Michigan University, Oakland University, Saginaw Valley State University, and Western Michigan University. Michigan State University, the University of Michigan, and Wayne State University are not included in the State's reporting entity because they have separately elected governing boards and are legally separate. The State provides significant funding to support these institutions; however, under GASB Statement No. 14 criteria, they are considered fiscally independent, special-purpose governments.

Included in the balances and operating results for most of the university component units is financial activity for fund-raising foundations that contribute to these universities. Although the universities do not control the timing or amount of receipts from their foundations, the majority of resources, or income thereon, that the foundations hold and invest are restricted to the activities of the respective universities by the donors. Because these restricted resources held by the foundations can only be used by, or for the benefit of, the specific universities, the foundations are considered component units of the universities and are included in the universities' financial statements.

Significant Transactions
The State's significant transactions with its major discretely presented component units result primarily from providing appropriations to the public universities, including $81.8 million to Central Michigan University and $112.5 million to Western Michigan University.

Availability of Financial Statements
The State's component units issue their own separately issued audited financial statements. These statements may be obtained by directly contacting the various component units. To obtain their phone numbers, you may contact the Office of the State Budget, Office of Financial Management, Financial Reporting Section at (517) 373-3029.

Related Organizations
The State's Insurance Commissioner is responsible for appointing the members of the boards of the Michigan Catastrophic Claims Association and the Michigan Property and Casualty Guaranty Association, but the State's accountability for these organizations does not extend beyond making the appointments.

The State's Governor is responsible for appointing the members of the board of the Venture Michigan Fund, a private non-profit corporation. The State's accountability for this organization does not extend beyond the Governor's appointments. The Michigan Economic Development Corporation, a discretely presented component unit, has loaned $100,000 to the Venture Michigan Fund. This loan is to be repaid once the Venture Michigan Fund has raised $50 million in revenue.

Joint Ventures
As discussed in more detail in Note 7, the State participates in two joint ventures. Their financial activities are not included in the State's fund financial statements, but the State's equity interest is recorded as an asset in the Statement of Net Assets.

Jointly Governed Organizations
The State, the University of Michigan, Michigan State University, and Wayne State University appoint members of the board of the Michigan Public Health Institute (MPHI), a non-profit corporation. MPHI was established to plan, promote, and coordinate health services research with a public university or a consortium of public universities in the State. The State does not appoint a majority of the board, has no rights to the assets, and is not responsible for debts of MPHI. Therefore, the State's accountability for MPHI does not extend beyond making the appointments. During fiscal year 2006, the State awarded contracts totaling $26.3 million to MPHI.

The City of Detroit, Charter County of Wayne, and the Department of Community Health of the State of Michigan appoint members of the board of the Detroit Wayne County Health Authority (DWCHA), a public agency. The DWCHA was established to plan, promote, and coordinate health services for at-risk population in the City of Detroit and Wayne County. The State does not appoint a majority of the board, has no right to the assets, and is not responsible for debts of DWCHA; therefore, the State's accountability for DWCHA does not extend beyond making the appointments. During fiscal year 2006, the State awarded contracts totaling $.3 million to DWCHA.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements
The Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities report information on all non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. Primary government activities are distinguished between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The **Statement of Net Assets** presents the reporting entity's non-fiduciary assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as net assets. Net assets are reported in three categories:

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for bonds, notes, and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted net assets result when constraints placed on net asset use are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, and the like, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net assets consist of net assets that do not meet the definition of the two preceding categories. Unrestricted net assets often are designated, to indicate that management does not consider them to be available for general operations. Unrestricted net assets often have constraints on resources that are imposed by management, but can be removed or modified.

The **Statement of Activities** demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable within a specific function. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not meeting the definition of program revenues are instead reported as general revenue.

Fund Financial Statements
Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual proprietary funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements, with non-major funds being combined into a single column.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting
The government-wide statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

As allowed by GASB Statement No. 20, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that Use Proprietary Fund Accounting, the State's proprietary funds follow all GASB pronouncements and those Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions, and Accounting Research Bulletins that were issued on or before November 30, 1989, except those that conflict with a GASB pronouncement. The FASB pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989, are not followed in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements.

Governmental fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as they become *susceptible to accrual*; generally when they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the State generally considers tax revenues and court settlements to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the fiscal period. Revenues that the State earns by incurring obligations are recognized in the period when all applicable eligibility requirements have been met and the resources are available.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, expenditures related to debt service, compensated absences, and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due and payable.

Financial Statement Presentation
The State reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the State's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Counter-Cyclical Budget and Economic Stabilization Fund, commonly referred to as the "Rainy Day Fund," was created to assist in stabilizing revenue during periods of economic recession.

The School Aid Fund's purpose is to aid in the support of the public schools and the intermediate school districts.

The State reports the following major enterprise funds:

The State Lottery Fund accounts for the operations of the State's lottery, bingo, and charitable game operations.

The Michigan Unemployment Compensation Funds receive contributions from employers and provide benefits to eligible unemployed workers.

Additionally, the State reports the following fund types:

Governmental Fund Types:
Special Revenue Funds - include operating fund activities financed by specific revenue sources that are legally restricted for specified purposes. Examples include conservation, transportation, regulatory, and other activities.

Debt Service Funds - account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

Capital Projects Funds - account for the acquisition or construction of major State capital facilities financed by bond proceeds and commercial paper notes.

Permanent Funds - report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that benefit the government or its citizenry, such as veterans, state park preservation, and others.

Proprietary Fund Types:
Enterprise Funds - report the activities for which fees are charged to external users for goods or services, such as the State's liquor sales. This fund type is also used when the activity is financed with debt that is secured by a pledge of the net revenues from the fees.

Internal Service Funds - provide goods or services primarily to other agencies or funds of the State, rather than to the general public. These goods and services include prisoner-built office furnishings; motor pool services; printing, reproduction and mailing services; information technology; risk management; and health-related fringe benefits. In the government-wide statements, internal service funds are included with governmental activities.

Fiduciary Fund Types:

Pension (and other employee benefit) Trust Funds - report resources that are required to be held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of the State's defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution plans, and other postemployment benefit plans.

Private Purpose Trust Funds - report resources of all other trust arrangements in which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. Examples include the State's Escheats Fund, gifts to the State, worker disability monies, and others.

Agency Funds - report assets and liabilities for deposits and investments entrusted to the State as an agent for others.

Fiscal Year-Ends

All funds and discretely presented component units are reported using fiscal years which end on September 30, except for the Michigan State Housing Development Authority and the ten State universities, which utilize June 30 year-ends and the Farm Produce Insurance Authority which has a December 31 year-end.

Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets/Fund Balance

Cash and Cash Equivalents

On the Statement of Cash Flows, the amount reported as "Cash and cash equivalents" is equal to the total of the amounts reported on the Statement of Net Assets as "Cash" and "Equity in Common Cash," less the amount of "Warrants outstanding."

Cash

Cash reported on the Statement of Net Assets and the Balance Sheet consists of petty cash, undeposited receipts, deposits in transit to the Common Cash pool, and cash equivalents such as short-term investments with original maturities of less than three months that are used for cash management, rather than investing activities.

Equity in Common Cash

The State Treasurer maintains centralized management of most State cash resources (not including component units). From the perspective of the various State funds, the pool functions as both a cash management pool and a demand deposit account. The operations and investments of the Common Cash pool are described in Note 5.

Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable represent amounts due to the State at September 30, which will be collected sometime in the future. In the government-wide financial statements, a corresponding amount is recorded as revenue. In the governmental fund financial statements, the portion considered "available" (i.e., received by the State within approximately 60 days after year-end) is recorded as revenue; the remainder is recorded as deferred revenue. Application of the measurability and availability criteria regarding taxes is described in Note 6.

Amounts Due From Federal Agencies

For most federally funded programs, revenue is accrued in the same period as related obligations are recorded. In certain programs financed entirely by the federal government, expenditures and related revenues are recognized only to the extent of billings received by fiscal year-end. This treatment, which is generally limited to certain programs within the Department of Education, understates both assets and liabilities, and expenditures and revenues; however, there is no impact on net assets or fund balance.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost, primarily using the first-in, first-out flow method. Expenditures (governmental funds) and expenses (proprietary funds) are recognized using the consumption method (i.e., when used or sold).

Investments

Generally, investments are reported at fair value, consistent with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools. Short-term, highly liquid debt instruments including commercial paper, banker's acceptances, and U.S. Treasury obligations are reported at amortized cost. Additional disclosures describing investments are provided in Note 8.

Security Lending Collateral
Securities on loan for cash collateral are reported in the Statement of Net Assets. Liabilities resulting from the security lending transactions are also reported. Additional disclosures describing security-lending transactions are provided in Note 8.

Other Assets
Other assets include receivables, amounts held in escrow, and other types of assets not reported on other lines.

Mortgages and Loans Receivable
Mortgages and loans receivable are reported net of unamortized premiums, discounts, deferred loan origination fees, and allowances for possible losses.

Capital Assets
Capital assets, which include land, buildings, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, ramps, and similar items), are reported in the government-wide statements and applicable fund financial statements. Capital assets that are used for governmental activities are only reported in the government-wide statements. Capital assets are reported at historical cost or, if donated, at the estimated fair market value at the date of acquisition. In some instances, capital asset historical costs were not available; therefore, the costs of these assets at the dates of acquisitions have been estimated.

Interest incurred during construction is only capitalized in proprietary funds. Most capital assets are depreciated over their useful lives, using the straight-line depreciation method. However, the State's significant infrastructure assets utilize an alternative accounting treatment in which costs to maintain and preserve these assets are expensed and no depreciation expense is recorded. This approach is discussed further in the Required Supplementary Information portion of this report.

Additional disclosures related to capital assets and assets acquired through capital leases are provided in Notes 9 and 11, respectively.

Warrants Outstanding
Warrants outstanding represent drafts issued against the State Treasurer's Common Cash pool, which have not yet cleared. These are similar to outstanding checks; however, the issuing funds' balances in the pool are not reduced until warrants are redeemed.

Income Tax Refunds Payable
The amount of collected or accrued personal income tax revenues that will be refunded is estimated and accrued as a General Fund liability. Note 15 more fully describes this liability.

Prize Awards Payable
The State Lottery Fund makes long-term prize awards for certain games, most notably the lotto games. At September 30, 2006, long-term prize awards of $443.4 million were reported at a present value of $316.3 million, using discount rates ranging from 5.0 to 8.5%.

Non-installment prize awards and the portion of long-term awards payable during the next fiscal year, totaling $120.7 million, are included with "Accounts payable and other liabilities" on the Statement of Net Assets.

Deferred Revenue
In the government-wide statements and proprietary fund financial statements deferred revenue is recognized when cash, receivables, or other assets are received prior to their being earned. In the governmental fund statements deferred revenue is recognized when revenue is unearned or unavailable.

Long-Term Liabilities
In the government-wide statements and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of the debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Long-term liabilities are more fully described in Notes 12, 13, and 14.

Compensated Absences
In the government-wide statements and proprietary fund financial statements, compensated absences are reported as liabilities as required by GASB.

Employees accumulate annual leave (vacation) balances to maximum amounts ranging from 296 to 356 hours. The maximum accumulation that may be paid off is 40 hours less than the total hours that may be accumulated. Employees receive a 100% termination payment upon separation based upon their final rate of pay. The liability for annual leave is recorded at the maximum accumulation amounts in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, as it is probable that the State will compensate employees through paid time off, for the hours earned in excess of the total that may be paid off. The liability for annual leave is valued at 100% of the balance plus the State's share of social security and retirement contributions.

Employee sick leave balances accumulate without limit. Termination payments are made only upon separation from State service and only to employees hired prior to October 1, 1980. Payments at retirement or death are based on 50% of the employee's sick leave accumulation, times their last rate of pay. When separating for any other reason, employees are paid a percentage of their unused sick leave that increases from 0 to 50%, depending upon the balance of their sick leave hours. Sick leave is valued at 0 to 50% plus the State's share of social security contributions, based on the pay rates in effect as of September 30, 2006.

The State instituted a banked leave time program in fiscal year 2004 whereby eligible employees work a regular schedule but receive pay for a reduced number of hours. The banked leave time program was continued in fiscal year 2005. The unpaid hours worked accrue to a banked leave time account. Upon an employee's separation, death, or retirement from State service, unused banked leave time hours shall be contributed by the State to the employee's account within the State's 401k plans, and, if applicable, to the State's 457 plans. The banked leave liability is valued at the pay rates in effect as of September 30, the fiscal year-end.

In the governmental fund financial statements, liabilities for compensated absences are accrued when they are considered "due and payable" and recorded in the fund only for separations or transfers that occur before year-end.

Net Assets/Fund Balance
The difference between fund assets and liabilities is "Net Assets" on the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund statements, and "Fund Balance" on governmental fund statements.

Reservations
Fund balances for governmental funds are classified as either reserved or unreserved in the fund financial statements. Reserved fund balances reflect either 1) funds legally segregated for a specific use, or 2) assets which, by their nature, are not available for expenditure. Unreserved fund balances reflect the balances available for appropriation for the general purposes of the fund. Note 21 provides a disaggregation of reserved fund balances.

Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

Government-Wide Financial Statements
In the government-wide Statement of Activities, revenues and expenses are segregated by activity (governmental or business-type), then further by function (e.g., general government, education, transportation, etc). Additionally, revenues are classified between program and general revenues. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues, rather than as program revenue. General revenues include all taxes. Certain indirect costs are included in the program expenses reported for individual functions.

Interest on Long-Term Debt
Interest charges on the State's general long-term liabilities do not qualify as a direct expense of a function and are reported on this line, unless the borrowing is essential to the creation or continuing existence of a program. During fiscal year 2006, interest charges on general long-term liabilities totaling $30.2 million were reported as functional expenses.

Fund Financial Statements
In the governmental fund financial statements, revenues are reported by source. For budgetary control purposes, revenues are further classified as either "general purpose" or "restricted." General purpose revenues are available to fund any activity accounted for in the fund. Restricted revenues are, either by State law or by outside restriction (e.g., federal grants), available only for specified purposes. Unused restricted revenues at year-end are recorded as reservations of fund balance. When both general purpose and restricted funds are available for use, it is the State's policy to use restricted resources first.

In the governmental fund financial statements, expenditures are reported by character: "Current," "Capital outlay," "Intergovernmental-revenue sharing," or "Debt service." Current expenditures are subclassified by function and are for items such as salaries, grants, supplies, and services. Tax expenditures, which represent income tax credit programs that are in substance grants, are also reported as current expenditures. These are described in more detail in Note 15.

Capital outlay includes expenditures for capital assets. Intergovernmental-revenue sharing accounts for the distribution of certain tax revenues that are shared with local units based upon constitutional and statutory requirements. Debt service includes both interest and principal outlays related to bonds and payments on capitalized leases.

Revenues and expenses of proprietary funds are classified as operating or nonoperating and are subclassified by object (e.g., salaries, depreciation, and purchases for resale). Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods. All other revenues and expenses are reported as nonoperating.

Other Financing Sources
These additions to governmental fund balances in the fund financial statements include resources and financing provided by bond proceeds, capital leases, and transfers from other funds.

Reimbursements
Reimbursements result when a fund originally making a disbursement receives resources from another fund to which the expenditure/expense is more properly attributable. For example, the State uses this method when the administrative costs of proprietary funds, discretely presented component units, or pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds are appropriated in the General Fund.

Interfund Services Provided and Used
When a sale or purchase of program-related goods and/or services between funds occurs, for a price approximating their external exchange value, the seller reports revenue and the purchaser expenditure or expense, depending upon the fund type.

Transactions between the primary government and a discretely presented component unit are generally classified as revenues and expenses, unless they represent repayments of loans or similar activities.

Other Financing Uses
These reductions of governmental fund resources in fund financial statements normally result from transfers to other funds.

Interfund Activity and Balances

Interfund Activity
As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide statements. Exceptions to this rule are 1) activities between funds reported as governmental activities and funds reported as business-type activities (examples include the transfers of profits from the Liquor Purchase Revolving Fund to General Fund and the Lottery Fund to the School Aid Fund) and 2) activities between funds that are reported in different functional categories in either the governmental or business-type activities column (examples include activities between the Department of Treasury [general government line] and the Department of Education [education line]). Elimination of these activities would distort the direct costs and program revenues for the functions concerned.

In the fund financial statements, transfers represent flows of assets (such as goods or cash) without equivalent flows of assets in return or a requirement for repayment. In addition, transfers are recorded when a fund receiving revenue provides it to the fund which expends the resources. An example is gas taxes collected by the Department of Transportation but expended by the Department of Natural Resources.

Interfund Balances
Interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated from the Statement of Net Assets, except for the residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities.

NOTE 2 – FUNDS AND COMPONENT UNITS BY CLASSIFICATION

The following table lists all of the funds and component units whose balances are reflected in this financial report.

Operating funds which are subject to annual appropriation and for which budget and actual schedules are included in this report are identified by an "*". For each fund or component unit listed, the SOMCAFR page number of the first financial statement for that fund or component unit is shown in parenthesis.

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:

MAJOR FUNDS

Governmental:
General Fund* (p. 22)
Counter-Cyclical Budget and Economic Stabilization Fund* (p. 22)
School Aid Fund* (p. 22)

Proprietary:
State Lottery Fund (p. 28)
Michigan Unemployment Compensation Funds (p. 28)

NON-MAJOR FUNDS

Governmental:

Special Revenue Funds:

Transportation Related:
- State Aeronautics Fund* (p. 116)
- State Trunkline Fund* (p. 116)
- Michigan Transportation Fund* (p. 116)
- Comprehensive Transportation Fund* (p. 116)
- Combined State Trunkline Bond Proceeds Fund (p. 117)
- Combined Comprehensive Transportation Bond Proceeds Fund (p. 117)
- Transportation Related Trust Funds (p. 117)

Conservation, Environment, and Recreation Related:
- Game and Fish Protection Fund* (p. 126)
- Michigan State Waterways Fund* (p. 126)
- Marine Safety Fund* (p. 126)
- Game and Fish Protection Trust Fund (p. 126)
- State Park Improvement Fund* (p. 126)
- Combined Recreation Bond Fund - Local Projects (p. 127)
- Combined Environmental Protection Bond Fund (p. 127)
- Michigan Nongame Fish and Wildlife Fund* (p. 127)
- Forest Development Fund* (p. 127)
- Bottle Deposits Fund (p. 127)

Regulatory and Administrative Related:
- Michigan Employment Security Act - Administration Fund* (p. 136)
- Safety Education and Training Fund* (p. 136)
- State Construction Code Fund* (p. 136)
- Homeowner Construction Lien Recovery Fund* (p. 136)
- State Casino Gaming Fund* (p. 137)
- Second Injury Fund (p. 137)
- Silicosis, Dust Disease, and Logging Industry Compensation Fund (p. 137)
- Self-Insurers' Security Fund (p. 137)
- Utility Consumer Representation Fund (p. 137)

Other State Funds:
- School Bond Loan Fund (p. 146)
- 21st Century Jobs Trust Fund* (p.146)
- Michigan Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority* (p. 146)
- Michigan Merit Award Trust Fund* (p. 146)
- Children's Trust Fund* (p. 147)
- Assigned Claims Facility and Plan Fund (p. 147)
- Military Family Relief Fund* (p. 147)
- Miscellaneous Special Revenue Funds (p. 147)

Debt Service:
- Combined State Trunkline Bond and Interest Redemption Fund (p. 156)
- Combined Comprehensive Transportation Bond and Interest Redemption Fund (p. 156)
- Recreation and Environment Protection Bond Redemption Fund (p. 156)
- School Loan Bond Redemption Fund (p. 157)
- State Building Authority (p. 157)
- Michigan Underground Storage Tank Financial Assurance Finance Authority (p. 157)

Capital Projects:
- Combined Recreation Bond Fund – State projects (p.162)
- Advance Financing Funds (p. 162)
- State Building Authority (p. 162)

Permanent Funds:
- Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund* (p. 166)
- Michigan State Parks Endowment Fund* (p. 166)
- Michigan Civilian Conservation Corps Endowment Fund* (p. 166)
- Michigan Veterans' Trust Fund* (p. 166)

Proprietary:

Enterprise Funds:
- Liquor Purchase Revolving Fund (p. 172)
- Attorney Discipline System (p. 172)

Internal Service Funds:
- Correctional Industries Revolving Fund (p. 178)
- Motor Transport Fund (p. 178)
- Office Services Revolving Fund (p. 178)
- Information Technology Fund (p. 179)
- Risk Management Fund (p. 179)
- State Sponsored Group Insurance Fund (p. 179)

Fiduciary:

Pension (and other employee benefit) Trust Funds:
- State Employees' Deferred Compensation Funds (p. 186)
- Legislative Retirement Fund (p. 186)
- State Police Retirement Fund (p. 186)
- State Employees' Retirement Fund (p. 187)
- Public School Employees' Retirement Fund (p. 187)
- Judges' Retirement Fund (p. 187)
- State Employees' Defined Contribution Retirement Fund (p. 187)

Private Purpose Trust Funds:
- Escheats Fund (p. 192)
- Gifts, Bequests, and Deposits Investment Fund (p. 192)
- Hospital Patients' Trust Fund (p. 192)
- Michigan Education Savings Program (p. 192)

Agency Funds:
- Environmental Quality Deposits Fund (p. 195)
- Insurance Carrier Deposits Fund (p. 195)
- State Treasurer's Escrow and Paying Agent Fund (p. 195)
- Child Support Collection Fund (p. 195)

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS:

Authorities:

Major Funds:
Michigan Education Trust (p. 38)
Michigan State Housing Development Authority (p. 38)
Michigan Municipal Bond Authority (p. 38)

Non-Major Funds:
Farm Produce Insurance Authority (p. 200)
Land Bank Fast Track Authority (p. 200)
Mackinac Bridge Authority (p. 200)
Mackinac Island State Park Commission (p. 201)
Michigan Broadband Development Authority (p. 201)
Michigan Early Childhood Investment Corporation (p. 201)
Michigan Economic Development Corporation (p. 201)
Michigan Exposition and Fairgrounds Authority (p. 201)
Michigan Higher Education Assistance Authority (p. 202)
Michigan Higher Education Facilities Authority (p. 202)
Michigan Higher Education Student Loan Authority (p. 202)
Michigan Public Educational Facilities Authority (p. 203)
Michigan State Hospital Finance Authority (p. 203)
Michigan Strategic Fund (p. 203)
State Bar of Michigan (p. 203)

State Universities (1):

Major Funds:
Central Michigan University (p. 39)
Western Michigan University (p. 39)

Non-Major Funds:
Eastern Michigan University (p. 208)
Ferris State University (p. 208)
Grand Valley State University (p. 208)
Lake Superior State University (p. 208)
Michigan Technological University (p. 209)
Northern Michigan University (p. 209)
Oakland University (p. 209)
Saginaw Valley State University (p. 209)

(1) Michigan State University, the University of Michigan, and Wayne State University are not included in the State's reporting entity because they have separately elected governing boards and are legally separate from the State. The State provides significant funding to support these institutions; however, under GASB Statement No. 14 criteria, they are considered fiscally independent special-purpose governments.

NOTE 3 – BUDGETING, BUDGETARY CONTROL, AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE

Major Constitutional and Statutory Provisions

Balanced Budget Requirements
Article 5 of the State Constitution mandates that the executive budget recommend spending limits for operating funds to the Legislature that are within available resources. Compliance with this is demonstrated in the executive budget and budget bills for each fiscal year.

Article 4 of the State Constitution mandates the Legislature to enact appropriations for each operating fund that do not exceed that fund's revenue estimates, including beginning unreserved fund balance.

Compliance with this requirement is demonstrated in schedules included in the annual appropriation acts, usually the "General Government" appropriation act. When it appears that revenue will fall below the estimates on which the appropriations are based, the Governor is required to recommend spending reductions as necessary to avoid a year-end deficit.

Local Spending Requirements
Article 9, Section 30, of the State Constitution requires that State spending to, or on behalf of, local units of government shall not fall below a specified percentage of total State spending. The percentage, recalculated effective with fiscal year 1993, is 48.97%.

Final calculations establishing the State's compliance with this constitutional provision for fiscal year 2006 are not yet complete. For fiscal year 2005, the most recent year for which final calculations are available, the proportion of total State spending paid to local units of government was determined to be 59.4%, reflecting payments that exceeded the minimum required by $2.7 billion. The State expects that payments to local units of government will exceed the minimum requirement for fiscal year 2006.

Revenue Limits
Article 9, Section 26, of the State Constitution restricts State revenues to a ceiling that is based upon revenues as a proportion of total personal income for the State. The base year ratio, determined in fiscal year 1979, in relation to calendar year 1977 personal income, is 9.49%. Both the constitutional language and implementing statutes provide for other adjustments to the revenue and personal income calculations. If revenues exceed the limit by 1% or more, the amount in excess must be

refunded to personal income tax payers and payers of the State's single business tax. If the limit is exceeded by an amount less than 1%, the excess may be deposited into the State's Budget Stabilization Fund. The calculations determining the State's compliance with this constitutional provision for fiscal year 2006 are not final. For fiscal year 2005, the most recent year for which final calculations are available, total State revenues subject to this limitation were beneath the constitutional limit by $4.2 billion. The State expects that total State revenues subject to the limitation will not exceed the limit for fiscal year 2006.

Budget Stabilization Fund

The Counter-Cyclical Budget and Economic Stabilization Fund ("Budget Stabilization Fund") was created in 1977 to assist in stabilizing revenue during periods of economic recession. This fund currently operates under MCL Sections 18.1351 - 18.1359, as amended. In general, the law requires payments into the fund when real economic growth exceeds 2% and allows withdrawals from the fund when real economic growth is less than 0%. Funds can also be withdrawn when the State's unemployment rate exceeds 8% or upon appropriation to finance capital outlay or other projects, or for other purposes designated by the Legislature.

The following table summarizes the transactions for the fund for fiscal year 2006 (in millions):

Beginning unreserved fund balance	$ 2.0
Interest Income	
Transfer to General Fund	
Ending unreserved fund balance	$ 2.0

Budgetary Overexpenditures

In the event that expenditures exceed authorization during a year, the department must request a supplemental appropriation for the amount overspent, if that amount exceeds their lapses or if they expect to make payments from prior year authorization in the next fiscal year. There were the following line-item overexpenditures of State departments incurred during the year, which represent noncompliance with State budget laws (in millions):

General Fund	
State Police	$ 3.0
General Fund Total	$ 3.0

NOTE 4 – ACCOUNTING CHANGES AND RESTATEMENTS

Transportation Expenditures and Revenues

In prior fiscal years, local revenues and related expenditures were recorded for the local units' share of non-state owned construction projects within the State Aeronautics Fund, the State Trunkline Fund, the Comprehensive Transportation Fund, and the Transportation Related Trust Fund on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances. Since there is no decrease in the State's net financial resources related to the local share of the construction projects, revenues and expenditures should not be recorded. As a result, local revenues and related expenditures of $113.7 million were removed from the State's financial statements.

Capital Assets

The beginning balances of infrastructure, construction in progress, and net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt were adjusted to correct prior period errors.

Infrastructure was increased $172.8 million, Construction in Progress was decreased $131.5 million, and net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt increased $41.3 million.

Information Technology Internal Service Fund

The beginning balances of land and other non-depreciable assets, buildings and equipment, allowance for depreciation, and net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt were increased by $9.2 million, $221.2 million, $83.5 million, and $146.9 million, respectively, to reflect assets transferred by executive order in the prior fiscal year to the internal service fund.

Eastern Michigan University

Eastern Michigan University, a discretely presented component unit, decreased its beginning net assets by $2.0 million for a prior period adjustment of accounts receivable.

NOTE 5 – TREASURER'S COMMON CASH

General Accounting Policies

The State Treasurer manages the State's Common Cash pool, which is used by most state funds. The pooling of cash allows the Treasurer to invest monies not needed to pay immediate obligations so that investment earnings on available cash are maximized. Investments of the pool are not segregated by fund; rather, each contributing fund's balance is treated as equity in the pool, and presented in this report as "Equity in common cash." Many funds, including pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, use their equity in the pool as a short-term investment vehicle.

All negative balances in the pool are reclassified at year-end as interfund liabilities. If the negative balance is considered long-term, the reclassification is recorded as an advance.

Statute or administrative policy determines whether a particular fund receives or pays interest on its balances in the pool. If a fund does not receive or pay interest, the General Fund receives or absorbs such amounts. The State Treasurer has placed a "cap," or limit, on the amount of interest that can be earned by some State funds. These "capped" funds are limited to a maximum rate determined by the State Treasurer. For the remaining "uncapped" funds, earnings on positive balances and charges on negative balances are allocated quarterly based upon the average daily balances of the various funds and the average investment earnings rate for the quarter. Accrued earnings of the pool are recorded as assets, with the accrual allocated to the various funds' equity in the pool.

Interest revenues on positive balances and interest charges on negative balances are reflected as revenues or expenditures/expenses of each of the participating funds.

Investments and Deposits

The investment authority for the Common Cash pool is found in Michigan Compiled Laws (MCL) Sections 21.141 - 21.147. The State Treasurer may invest surplus funds belonging to the State in the bonds, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness of the United States Government and its agencies and in prime commercial paper. Certificates of deposit are permitted in financial institutions whose principal office is located in the State.

The Treasurer invests excess cash in short-term investments (cash equivalents), mostly prime commercial paper. The law does not prohibit the Treasurer from entering into repurchase agreements; however, the Treasurer did not use these agreements in managing the pool in fiscal year 2006.

Statutes provide for certain special state investment programs for which the General Fund is credited (charged) for earnings in excess of (under) those achieved by regular pool investments. There have been no principal losses because of these programs to date.

Emergency Financial Assistance Loan Program: This program provides for emergency loans to local units of government, and is the most significant of the special investment programs. The Emergency Financial Assistance Loan Board, established by MCL Section 141.932, administers the program. The Treasurer may not loan more than a combined total of $5.0 million in any one fiscal year to qualifying cities, villages, or townships in amounts as approved by the Board.

In fiscal year 2000, the Emergency Financial Assistance Loan Board was authorized to approve the lending of up to $159.9 million to Wayne County to finance the payment of certain obligations to the State. The outstanding balance at September 30, 2006 was $49.2 million. The interest rate is reset July 1 of each year in accordance with the loan agreement. Loan repayments by the County are supported by provisions of the loan agreement and legislation that pledge the County's share of a portion of the State taxes collected on cigarette sales. There were no repayments on the loans in fiscal year 2006.

Michigan Marina Dredging Loan Program: MCL Section 21.142d provides for a program under which financial institutions may make low-interest loans to eligible marinas for dredging costs necessitated by low water levels to accommodate the use of the marina by recreational watercraft.

Under this program, the Department of Treasury and a financial institution may enter into an investment agreement under which the Department of Treasury will invest the State's Common Cash with the financial institution at an agreed upon interest rate (generally 1.5 percent per annum). The financial institution will then use the principal to make a low-interest loan to an eligible marina.

The maximum amount of a Michigan marina-dredging loan is $75 thousand per marina. The total amount of outstanding loans is statutorily limited to $20.0 million. The loans accrue interest at a rate of six percent and the loans' terms may not exceed seven years. Other details about the loans are available in the investment agreement. The total amount on loan at September 30, 2006 was $28.6 thousand; repayments during the year were $98.9 thousand.

Michigan Sugar Beet Loan Program: MCL Section 21.142e provides for a program in which the State may make no-interest loans from the Common Cash pool to sugar beet growers' cooperatives for the purpose of buying the assets of agricultural processors who are in or have recently been in bankruptcy proceedings.

The loans may not exceed $5.0 million in total, with loan periods not to exceed five years. As of September 30, 2006, loans outstanding totaled $3.5 million and mature on February 1, 2007.

The State Treasurer, as part of the modification to the loan, is required to subordinate a loan of not more than $5.0 million to the primary loan of a sugar beet growers' cooperative (Michigan Sugar Beet Growers, Inc.) and relinquish any enforcement powers or authority that may exist under the current contract or agreement.

Agriculture Disaster Relief Program: MCL Section 21.142a created this program to provide loans to assist farmers and businesses suffering losses as a result of a disaster. Financial institutions (banks) making these loans can have the cost of the loan covered by 1) earnings on funds deposited by the State, or 2) a subsidy of the cost.

The maximum loan is $150 thousand ($200 thousand under certain circumstances) to farmers and $400 thousand per legal entity to businesses. The total amount the State may deposit under this program is $30.0 million. Of that amount, no more than $10.0 million may be allocated to qualified agricultural loans made to businesses. Details on what constitutes a qualified loan can be found in the statute. Loans must be made before October 1, 2002, and must be repaid by October 1, 2007.

As of September 30, 2006, the State had deposited a total of $1.4 million with three different financial institutions. During the current fiscal year, subsidy payments totaled $3.4 million and repayments totaled $37.2 million.

Assets and equities of the Common Cash pool as of September 30 were as follows (in millions):

Assets	
Cash on hand	$ -
Demand deposits	173.0
Time deposits - regular	-
Time deposits - Marina Loan Programs	.1
Time deposits - Agricultural Loan Program	1.4
Prime commercial paper - at cost	1,295.5
Interest receivable	2.9
Emergency loans to local units - at cost	51.2
Michigan Sugar Beet Loan Program	3.5
Total assets	$ 1,527.6
Equities	
Fund equities (net) in Common Cash (1):	
Governmental activities	$ 1,078.1
Business-type activities	82.5
Fiduciary funds	210.3
Discretely presented component units	156.8
Net fund equities	$ 1,527.6

(1) Negative equity balances in the pool are reclassified at year-end as interfund receivables and liabilities. Current balances are included with "Amounts due from other funds" and "Amounts due to other funds" and long-term amounts are classified as interfund advances. Note 17 summarizes interfund receivables and liabilities.

The following paragraphs provide disclosures about deposits and investments of the Common Cash pool, as required by GASB Statement No. 3 as amended by Statement No. 40. Please see Note 8 for information about deposits and investments that are not part of the Common Cash pool.

Common Cash Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the State's deposits may not be recovered.

Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are:

Uncollateralized

Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or

Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the depositor-government's name.

The State Treasurer's policy requires the following criteria to lessen the custodial credit risk: all financial institutions holding the State's money must pledge collateral equal to the amount of the account balance for all demand and time deposits, to secure the State funds. A bank, savings and loan association, or credit union holding State funds must be organized under the law of Michigan or federal law and maintain a principal office or branch office in the State of Michigan. No deposit in any financial organization may be in excess of 50 percent of the net worth of the organization.

At September 30, 2006, the carrying amount of deposits, including time and demand deposits, was $174.4 million. The deposits were reflected in the accounts of the banks at $174.4 million. Of the bank balance, $4.0 million was covered by federal depository insurance, $169.9 million was collateralized with securities held by the State's agent in the State's name, and $.5 million of demand deposits was exposed to custodial credit risk and was uninsured and uncollateralized. Compensating balances kept in demand deposit accounts to avoid service charges totaled $112.0 million at September 30, 2006.

Foreign Currency Risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of deposits.

Michigan Compiled Laws Section 487.714 requires State deposits be held in a financial institution which maintains a principal office or branch office located in the State of Michigan. MCL Section 21.142a allows for an exemption to the principal office or branch provision for deposits related to the Agriculture Disaster Relief Program if the proceeds of the investment will be committed to qualified loans in this State. The State had no Common Cash deposits subject to foreign currency risk at September 30, 2006.

Common Cash Investments

Types of Investments
Common Cash investments include prime commercial paper, corporate notes, and emergency municipal loans.

Risk
In accordance with GASB Statement No. 40, investments also require certain disclosures regarding policies and practices with respect to the risks associated with them. Custodial credit risk, credit risk, and interest rate risk are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Custodial Credit Risk
Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty, the State will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the government, and are held by either:

The counterparty, or

The counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the government's name.

The State Treasurer does not have an investment policy for managing custodial credit risk. At September 30, 2006, Common Cash investments were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or another counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations.

Prime commercial paper investments must be rated A-1 or P-1 at the time of purchase as rated by the two major rating services Standard and Poor's (A-1), and Moody's (P-1). Borrowers must have at least $400.0 million in commercial paper outstanding, and the State Treasurer may not invest in more than 10% of a borrower's outstanding debt. The investments are further limited to $200.0 million in any borrower, unless the borrower has an A-1+ rating, in which case the investment is not to exceed $300.0 million. The sugar beet loans are evidenced by unrated zero interest promissory notes.

Emergency municipal loans are evidenced by unrated notes held by the State in the State's name. At September 30, 2006, prime commercial paper investments were rated at A-1 or P-1.

Interest Rate Risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment.

The State Treasurer's policy states that cash equivalents are invested in short-term fixed income securities with an average weighted maturity of less than one year to provide liquidity and safety of principal from capital market and default risk. At September 30, 2006, the fair value of prime commercial paper was $1.3 billion; the weighted average maturity was 16 days.

The State Treasurer does not have a policy for controlling interest rate risk regarding the Common Cash special loan programs described earlier. These loan programs are investments created through legislation. Although some interest rate risk exposure exists, this risk is not a consideration when entering into these loan programs.

NOTE 6 – TAXES RECEIVABLE

Taxes receivable represent amounts due to the State at September 30, for revenues earned in fiscal year 2006, which will be collected sometime in the future. Amounts expected to be collected in the next fiscal year are classified as "current" and amounts expected to be collected beyond the next fiscal year are classified as "noncurrent." The receivables have been recorded net of allowances for uncollectibles.

Sales, use, single business, and income taxes are accrued to the extent that the related sales, wage, or activity being taxed occurred prior to October 1. Property taxes are accrued if the levy date occurred prior to October 1.

In the government-wide financial statements, a corresponding amount is recorded as revenue using the accrual basis of accounting. In the governmental fund financial statements, revenue is recorded using the modified accrual basis of accounting for amounts due to the State at September 30 (as stated above) that are considered "available" (e.g. received by the State within approximately 60 days after that date). Delinquent taxes are recognized to the extent that they are collected within 12 months. The remainder is recorded as deferred revenue.

Local units of government, as agents for the State, assess the State education tax, a state-wide property tax. The State education tax is levied on July 1 and is due and payable at the same time as local unit taxes levied on July 1. The State accrues state education tax revenue received by the State or the local units, on its behalf, during October and November. The accrued telephone and telegraph taxes are due December 1 and were received at approximately that time.

Taxes receivable as of September 30, consisted of the following (in millions):

Tax	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Total
Sales & use	$ 321.2	$ 647.5	$ 968.7
Individual income	1,769.4	233.7	2,003.1
Single business	1,470.8	-	1,470.8
State education (property)	-	1,481.9	1,481.9
Telephone & telegraph	40.3	-	40.3
Motor fuel	-	224.4	224.4
Insurance - retaliatory	64.5	-	64.5
Tobacco products	95.4	66.0	161.4
Quality assurance assessment	171.0	-	171.0
Other	28.1	51.8	79.8
Penalties and interest	1,086.1	-	1,086.1
Gross taxes receivable	5,046.8	2,705.3	7,752.1
Less allowance for uncollectibles	1,916.1	456.2	2,372.3
Total taxes receivable (net)	$ 3,130.7	$ 2,249.1	$ 5,379.7
As reported on the financial statements			
Current Taxes Receivable	$ 2,876.6	$ 2,198.8	$ 5,075.4
Noncurrent Taxes Receivable	254.1	50.2	304.3
Total Taxes Receivable (net)	$ 3,130.7	$ 2,249.1	$ 5,379.7

NOTE 7 – JOINT VENTURES

The State participates in two joint ventures as described below. Joint ventures are not reflected as component units within this report because they do not meet the GAAP criteria for inclusion. Their separately issued financial statements may be obtained by directly contacting the applicable organizations. To obtain their phone numbers, you may contact the Office of the State Budget, Office of Financial Management, Financial Reporting Section at (517) 373-3029.

Great Lakes Protection Fund
The Great Lakes Protection Fund (GLPF) is a not-for-profit corporation located in Evanston, Illinois. Its purpose is to finance and support research with respect to water quality of the Great Lakes. The eight states bordering the Great Lakes are eligible to become members if they make a required contribution to the endowment of GLPF.

Contribution requirements were established based upon water consumption and usage. Contributions to GLPF are permanently restricted and are not available for disbursement. Michigan is the largest contributor, having made a contribution of $25.0 million, constituting approximately 31% of the total. Michigan made its required contribution by issuing GLPF a general obligation bond authorized as part of the State's environmental protection bond program. No additional contributions from Michigan will be required.

Two members on GLPF's board of directors represent each of the participating seven member states. The states' respective governors select the board members. Directors control GLPF's financing and budgeting operations, within requirements established by the Articles of Incorporation. One-third of the net earnings on total contributions (after operating expenses) is granted to the respective states in proportion to their contributions to GLPF. Two-thirds of the net earnings are available to GLPF to make other grants. The State's equity interest in GLPF of $25.0 million is reflected as an asset in the government-wide statements.

Joint International Bridge Authority
The International Bridge in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan is a joint venture of the State and Canadian governments. The Authority consists of six people, three appointed by each government. The Authority oversees the operations and maintenance of the Bridge. The International Bridge Administration, an administrative entity within the Michigan Department of Transportation, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Bridge. The Authority reimburses the State for costs incurred to provide these services.

For the period ending December 31, 2005 (the Authority's most recently audited financial statements), its net assets increased by approximately $1.3 million. The Bridge and the ancillary assets on Michigan's side of the Bridge, in addition to one-half of the balance of funds not required to pay liabilities, represent the State's equity interest. The State is obligated to pay one-half of any claims incurred by the Authority that are not covered by insurance or existing resources. The State's equity interest of $7.6 million is reflected as an asset in the government-wide statements.

NOTE 8 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

This note provides information for all deposits and investments except those of the Common Cash pool, which are described in Note 5.

Deposits - Primary Government

Custodial Credit Risk
In addition to equity in the Common Cash pool, some State funds maintain deposits with financial institutions. At present, only the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Funds (MUCF), the State Treasurer's Escrow and Paying Agent Fund, the Attorney Discipline System, and the Michigan Educational Savings Plan maintain these deposits and are exposed to custodial credit risk.

The Michigan Employment Security Commission (MESC) administers, under the auspices of the federal government, the deposits of the MUCF. Tax collections are deposited in a clearing account as required by the Michigan Employment Security Act. Refunds are paid from that account; after the clearance of vouchers for refunds, all other money remaining in the fund, less amounts needed for refunds and judgments, must be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America to the credit of the State in the Unemployment Trust Fund, established and maintained pursuant to Section 904 of the Social Security Act, 42 USC 1104. These deposits are maintained in the Federal Reserve Bank. At year-end, the carrying amount of these deposits, excluding those classified as investments, was negative $14.8 million, which was caused by a net book cash overdraft. The bank balance of the deposits was $11.0 million, of which $.1 million was covered by federal depository insurance and $10.9 million was book-entry securities held by pledging custodial banks at the Federal Reserve Bank in the State's name.

The deposits of the State Treasurer's Escrow and Paying Agent Fund were reflected in bank accounts at $.2 million; these deposits were uninsured and uncollateralized, and were therefore exposed to custodial credit risk. This fund was administratively created and is used to account for investments held in escrow by the State Treasurer as fiscal agent for hospitals that have defeased Michigan State Hospital Finance Authority (MSHFA) bonds. MCL 331.73g allows that the deposits shall be held in trust by the State Treasurer or by a financial institution qualified to serve as trustee pursuant to a trust agreement entered into between the authority issuing the refunding bonds and the State Treasurer or the financial institution providing for the investment and disposition of the funds.

The bank deposits of the Attorney Discipline System were $48.5 thousand; these deposits were not covered by FDIC insurance, but risk was minimal as none of these deposits were uninsured or uncollateralized. The System has no policy to address custodial credit risk. It assesses financial institutions' risk levels; only those with acceptable levels of risk are used as depositories.

The deposits of the Michigan Educational Savings Program were reflected in bank accounts at $.9 million; $.1 million was insured and $.8 million was uninsured and uncollateralized. The level of risk for each financial institution is evaluated and assessed; only those with an acceptable estimated risk level are used as depositories. The program has no other policy for controlling this risk.

Investments - Primary Government

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of investments of the primary government by investment type and in total (in millions) at September 30, 2006:

Primary Government Total Investments
(In millions)

Investment Types	Pension Funds	Deferred Compensation Defined Benefit Funds	Other Funds	Total
Commercial paper	$ 3,747.6	$ -	$ -	$ 3,747.6
Money market accounts	-	215.5	260.0	475.4
Government securities	4,537.4	-	1,199.9	5,737.3
Corporate bonds and notes	3,892.2	-	513.5	4,405.7
Mutual funds	108.1	2,098.8	950.5	3,157.5
Pooled investment funds	-	2,008.1	-	2,008.1
Equities	26,520.8	-	.1	26,521.0
Guaranteed investment contracts	-	-	43.8	43.8
Funding agreements	-	-	166.5	166.5
International	5,620.5	-	-	5,620.5
Real estate	4,172.4	-	-	4,172.4
Alternative	6,877.6	-	-	6,877.6
Accrued income	119.0	-	-	119.0
Cash collateral	(17.8)	-	-	(17.8)
Unsettled investments	(9.2)	-	-	(9.2)
Total	$ 55,568.8	$ 4,322.4	$ 3,134.3	$ 63,025.5

As reported on the Statement of Net Assets	
Current investments	$ 681.7
Noncurrent investments	1,006.9
Total Investments	$ 1,688.6

As reported on the Statements of Net Assets and Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets

	Current Investments	Noncurrent Investments	Total
Governmental Activities	$ 227.7	$ 656.1	$ 883.8
Business-type activities	454.1	350.8	804.8
Fiduciary funds	1,448.2	59,888.7	61,336.9
Total Investments	$ 2,129.9	$ 60,895.5	$ 63,025.5

Authority

Investment authority for the State's pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds is found in MCL Section 38.1133. This law allows the State Treasurer, as investment fiduciary, to make diverse investments in stocks, corporate and government bonds and notes, mortgages, real estate, venture capital, and other investments. The law has prudence standards and requires that the assets of a retirement system shall be invested solely in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries, and be made for the exclusive purpose of providing benefits to the participants and the participants' beneficiaries, and of defraying reasonable expenses of investing the assets of the State system.

The investment authority for other State funds is found in their enabling statutes and/or their bond resolutions where applicable. Except as noted below, the investments of the non-pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds are comprised mostly of United States government securities.

The State Building Authority makes diverse investments as allowed by State statute and/or bond resolutions.

The Michigan Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority (MTSFA) is authorized to invest at its discretion, in any obligation, as it determines to be proper, in accordance with MCL Section 129.267.

Investments of MUCF represent their interest in a U.S. Treasury trust fund managed by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to Title IX of the Social Security Act, which includes deposits from the unemployment compensation funds of various states. MUCF is credited quarterly with trust fund investment earnings, as computed on a daily basis.

The deferred compensation plans are invested in mutual funds, U.S. Treasury strips, money market funds, and pooled investment funds. During fiscal year 2006, the deferred compensation plans' investment activities were managed by a private investment firm, which invests as directed by members of the plan.

Derivatives
The State Treasurer is also authorized to invest a limited amount of pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds in derivatives to provide additional diversification. Such investments were made in swap agreements, Standard & Poor's 500 and Standard & Poor's Midcap Index futures contracts, and option contracts during the year. At September 30, 2006, there was $5.3 billion invested in swap agreements, futures contracts, and option contracts. Derivatives are not used for speculation and they are not used to leverage the investment portfolios. Approximately 10% of the total pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds portfolio has been invested from time to time in swap agreements, futures contracts, and option contracts. The swap agreements pay quarterly to the counterparty, over the term of the swap agreements, interest indexed to the three month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), adjusted for an interest rate spread, on the notional amount stated in the agreements. United States domestic LIBOR-based floating rate notes and short-term investments were purchased in the open market to correspond with the notional amount of the swap agreements. The State Treasurer maintains custody and control of these floating rate notes and short-term investments. Swap agreements represent the largest category of derivatives used and total approximately 9% of the total portfolio.

Investment Pools
In July 2004, four state retirement systems' (State Employees', State Police, Public School Employees', and Judges') investments were contributed to an investment pool structure. A pro rata share of the entire pool represents each system's ownership of a portion of the investments in the State's pool.

Repurchase Agreements
As a matter of administrative policy, the State Treasurer makes only limited use of investments in repurchase agreements. No such investments were outstanding at year-end.

Risk
GASB Statement No. 40 requires certain disclosures regarding policies and practices with respect to the risks associated with investments. The custodial credit risk, the credit risk, the interest rate risk, the foreign currency risk and concentration of credit risk are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Custodial Credit Risk
Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the State will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the government and are held by either the counterparty, or the counterparty's trust department or agent, but not in the government's name.

The State Treasurer does not have a policy for limiting custodial credit risk. As of September 30, 2006, government securities with a market value of $24.4 million were exposed to custodial credit risk. These securities were held by the counterparty, not in the name of the retirement systems.

Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Short-term investment for the pensions funds are in prime commercial paper and follow the same policy described in Note 5 for this type of investment. The ratings at September 30 are included in the rated debt investment table.

All long-term fixed income investments, unless unrated, must be investment-grade at the time of purchase, unless specific requirements are met. Investment grade, as defined in MCL Section 38.1132 includes: investments in the top four major grades, rated by two national rating services. The State Treasurer's policy is to use Standard & Poor's (AAA, AA, A, BBB); and

Moody's (Aaa, Aa, A, Baa). The primary government's rated debt investments as of September 30, 2006, are presented below. Note that securities backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government are excluded.

Debt Investments (In millions)

Investment Type	Fair Value	Rating S & P	Fair Value	Rating Moody's
Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Funds:				
Retirement Systems:				
Commercial paper	$ 2,892.6	A-1	$ 3,409.7	P-1
	99.5	A-2	139.3	P-2
	755.5	Unrated	198.6	Unrated
Government securities				
U.S. agencies – sponsored	2,999.2	AAA	2,999.2	Aaa
U.S. agencies – sponsored	79.3	Unrated	79.3	Unrated
Corporate bonds & notes	601.1	AAA	616.1	Aaa
	843.8	AA	1,136.7	Aa
	1,524.1	A	1,012.2	A
	369.3	BBB	477.5	Baa
	4.0	BB	4.9	Ba
	5.4	B	17.4	B
	84.4	Unrated	167.2	Unrated
International*	395.4	AAA	345.3	Aaa
	880.9	AA	1,406.3	Aa
	1,160.9	A	555.6	A
	-	Unrated	130.0	Unrated
Equity*	50.1	AA	339.0	Aa
	289.0	A	-	A
Mutual funds	46.1	Unrated	46.1	Unrated
Total	13,080.7		13,080.7	
Deferred Compensation/Defined Contribution:				
Common trust funds	$ 13.8	AAA	$ 13.8	Unavailable
	1,064.0	AA+	1,064.0	Unavailable
	179.0	AA/AA-	179.0	Unavailable
	72.9	AA2	72.9	Unavailable
	17.0	Unrated	17.0	Unrated
Mutual funds	50.5	AA	50.5	Unavailable
Money market funds	215.5	A-1+	215.5	Unavailable
Total	1,612.6		1,612.6	
Other Primary Government Funds:				
Government securities				
U.S. agencies - sponsored	$ 297.5	AAA	$ 297.5	Aaa
U.S. agencies - sponsored	47.4	A-1+	47.4	Unavailable
Corporate bonds & notes	68.3	AAA	68.3	Aaa
	14.9	AA	5.4	Aa
	43.8	A	53.2	A
	2.9	BBB	2.9	Baa
Guaranteed investment contract	37.8	AAA	37.8	Unavailable
Mutual funds	94.9	Unavailable	94.9	Aaa
	288.7	Unavailable	288.7	Aa1/Aa2
	2.0	Unrated	2.0	Unrated
Treasury trust fund pool	367.0	Unrated	367.0	Unrated
Total	1,265.1		1,265.1	
Total Primary Government	$ 15,958.3		$ 15,958.3	

*International and Equity Investment types consist of domestic floating rate notes that are used as part of a Swap strategy.

Interest Rate Risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt investments will adversely affect the fair value of those investments.

The State Treasurer's policy states that cash equivalents are invested in short term fixed income securities with an average weighted maturity of less than one year to provide liquidity and safety of principal from capital market and default risk. At September 30, 2006, the fair value of prime commercial paper was $3.7 billion; the weighted average maturity was 41 days.

The State Treasurer does not have a policy regarding interest rate risk for long-term debt investments. However, the pension trust funds are invested with a long-term strategy with no investments with a maturity of less than one year at the time of purchase. The goal is to balance higher returns while accepting minimum risk for the return. Analyzing the yield curve on individual securities as compared to U.S. Treasuries determines, in part, what is an acceptable risk for the return. Therefore, market conditions such as lower interest rates result in shorter duration; higher interest rates result in longer duration.

As of September 30, 2006, the pension trust funds had the following long-term debt securities:

Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Funds
Debt Securities
(In millions)

	Fair Value	Duration In Years
Retirement Systems:		
Governmental		
U.S. Treasury	$ 580.8	3.1
U.S. Agency – Backed	1,257.9	5.7
U.S. Agency – Sponsored	3,078.6	3.7
Total Government	4,917.3	
Corporate	3,432.1	4.4
International*		
U.S. Treasury	99.9	.5
U.S. Agency - Sponsored	49.8	.1
Corporate	2,387.4	.1
Total International	2,537.1	
Equities*	339.0	.6
Mutual fund - fixed income	46.1	5.5
Total	$11,271.6	
Deferred Compensation/Defined Benefit:		
Common trust funds		
Traditional GIC/BICs	$ 179.0	2.0
Buy and hold synthetics	30.8	1.4
Global wrap synthetic contracts	1,064.0	3.2
SSgA daily bond market index fund	72.9	4.6
	1,346.6	
Money market funds	215.5	.1
Mutual funds	50.5	8.5
Total	1,612.6	
Total Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Funds	$12,884.2	

*International and Equities contain Domestic Government and Corporate Securities as a part of their derivative strategies. The interest rates reset on a quarterly basis for these securities.

For the other primary government funds, fixed income is invested in a laddered, time-segmented structure allowing for intermittent cash flows as needed.

As of September 30, 2006, the primary government, excluding pension trust funds, had the following debt securities:

Other Funds
Debt Securities (In millions)

		Investment Maturities (In Years)			
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less Than 1	1 To 5	6 To 10	More Than 10
U.S. Treasury SLGS	$ 33.8	$ 13.5	$ 20.3	$ -	$ -
U.S. Treasury bonds	435.9	85.1	226.7	96.9	27.2
U.S. Bonds – backed	18.5	-	.2	1.1	17.1
U.S. Agency bonds – sponsored	344.8	30.9	66.1	184.8	63.0
Corporate bonds	129.8	-	35.4	46.5	47.9
Guaranteed investment contracts	43.8	-	6.0	-	37.8
Mutual funds	385.6	2.0	-	383.6	-
Total	$ 1,392.2	$ 131.5	$ 354.7	$ 712.8	$ 193.1

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of investments or deposits. The pension trust funds invest in various foreign securities. These investments are limited to 20% of the total assets of the system, and are additionally limited to 5% of the outstanding foreign securities of any single issuer. No investment is allowed in a country that has been identified by the United States State Department as engaging in or sponsoring terrorism. These limits are set forth in MCL Sections 38.1133 and 38.1140. The types of foreign securities include equities, fixed income, mutual funds, real estate, and limited partnerships. At September 30, 2006, foreign investments were approximately 6% of total assets of the systems; total foreign investments were $3.7 billion. As of September 30, 2006, the pension (and other employee benefits) trust funds held the following investments subject to foreign currency risk:

Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Funds
Foreign Currency Risk (In millions)

		Market Value (In U.S. Dollars)			
				Equities - International	
Currency	Country	Alternative Investments**	Equities	Equities	Derivatives*
Retirement Systems:					
Americas					
Dollar	Canada	$ -	$ 19.7	$ -	$ -
Peso	Mexico	-	73.7	-	-
Europe					
Euro	European Union	463.1	134.5	32.2	235.0
Franc	Switzerland	-	42.6	-	51.6
Krona	Sweden	-	9.1	-	10.8
Krone	Denmark	-	-	.6	8.0
Krone	Norway	-	4.5	.1	8.8
Sterling	United Kingdom	24.6	61.1	2.4	128.3
Asia/Pacific					
Dollar	Australia	-	15.8	-	31.9
Dollar	Hong Kong	-	3.1	-	21.7
Yen	Japan	8.3	80.3	.3	118.5
Dollar	New Zealand	-	-	-	-
Won	Singapore	-	-	-	5.0
Won	South Korea	-	9.7	-	40.5
Mutual Funds					
Various	Various	198.8	680.8	720.0	-
Total		$ 694.8	$ 1,134.9	$ 755.6	$ 660.1
Deferred Compensation/Defined Contribution:					
Mutual Funds					
Various	Various	$ -	$ 447.1	$ -	$ -
Total		$ 694.8	$ 1,582.1	$ 755.6	$ 660.1

*International derivatives' market value exposure to foreign currency risk is the net amount of unrealized gains and unrealized losses. Maturity dates on these investments range from October 2006 through September 2009, with an average maturity of 1.1 years. For more information, see the derivatives section of this note.

**$198.8 million of investments disclosed in this column consist of international real estate investments held by the pension trust funds.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributable to the magnitude of a government's investments with a single issuer.

Other than obligations issued that are assumed or guaranteed by the United States, its agencies, or United States government-sponsored enterprises, the pension systems are prohibited by MCL 38.1137 from investing in more than 5% of the outstanding obligations of any one issuer or investing more than 5% of a system's assets in the obligations of any one issuer.

At September 30, 2006, there were no investments in any single issuer more than 5% of the system's assets, nor were there any investments totaling more than 5% of the obligations of any one issuer, other than U.S. Government Securities as described above.

Pension trust fund investments represent 95.0% of the total investments of the primary government. Other large holders of investments were the State Lottery Fund and MUCF.

The State Lottery Fund investments, $435.9 million, are all in the form of zero coupon U.S. Treasury bonds. These investments are held to provide funding for deferred prize awards.

Securities Lending Transactions

Under the authority of MCL 38.1133, the State lends securities to broker-dealers and other entities for collateral that will be returned for the same securities in the future. The custodian is not liable for any losses unless there is negligence or willful misconduct on its part. State statutes allow the State to participate in securities lending transactions, via a Securities Lending Authorization Agreement, authorizing the agent bank to lend its securities to broker-dealers and banks, pursuant to a form of loan agreement. During the fiscal year, the agent bank, at the direction of the State Treasurer, lent securities and received: cash (United States and foreign currency), securities issued or guaranteed by the United States government, sovereign debt rated A or better, convertible bonds, Canadian provincial debt, and irrevocable bank letters of credit as collateral. The agent bank did not have the ability to pledge or sell collateral securities delivered absent a borrower default. Borrowers were required to deliver collateral for each loan equal to: 1) in the case of loaned securities denominated in United States dollars or whose primary trading market was located in the United States or sovereign debt issued by foreign governments, 102% of the market value of the loaned securities; or 2) in the case of loaned securities not denominated in United States dollars or whose primary trading market was not located in the United States, 105% of the market value of the loaned securities.

The State Treasurer did not impose any restrictions during the fiscal year on the amount of the loans that the agent bank made on its behalf. The agent bank indemnified the State by agreeing to purchase replacement securities, or return cash collateral in the event the borrower failed to return the loaned securities or pay distributions thereon. There were no such failures by any borrowers to return loaned securities or pay distributions thereon during the fiscal year. Moreover, there were no losses during the fiscal year resulting from a default of the borrowers or the agent bank.

During the fiscal year, the State Treasurer and the borrowers maintained the right to terminate all securities lending transactions on demand. The cash collateral received on each loan was invested in a collective investment pool along with the cash collateral of other qualified and non-qualified tax-exempt plan lenders. As of September 30, 2006, the investment pool had an average duration of 22 days and an average expected maturity of 678 days. Because the loans were terminable at will, their duration did not generally match the duration of the investments made with cash collateral. At September 30, 2006, the retirement systems had no credit risk exposure to borrowers. The collateral held and the market value of securities on loan for the State as of September 30, 2006, were $9.2 billion and $9.0 billion, respectively.

Deposits and Investments - Discretely Presented Component Units

Deposits

At year-end, the carrying amount of discretely presented component units deposits, excluding those classified as investments, was $415.4 million. The deposits were reflected in the accounts of the banks at $421.0 million. Of the bank balance, $392.2 million was uninsured and uncollateralized and therefore exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investments

The investment authority for most discretely presented component units is typically found in their enabling statutes and/or their bond resolutions where applicable. Those component units that are financing authorities generally may invest in government or government backed securities and deposits. The Michigan Education Trust's investments are subject to an investment agreement with the State Treasurer that allows the Treasurer, acting as agent, to make diverse investments including stocks, bonds, notes, and other investments. Investment policies for the State universities are typically set forth by their governing boards and include a broad range of investment types.

Restricted Assets

Restricted investments on the government-wide Statement of Net Assets, totaling $395.3 million, represent amounts that are pledged toward the payment of outstanding bonds and notes.

The following table summarizes the investment maturities reported by the discretely presented component units (in millions):

		Investment Maturities (In Years)				
	Fair Market Value	Less Than 1	1 To 5	6 To 10	More Than 10	N/A
Deposits:						
Time deposits	$ 41.4	$ 36.4	$ 5.0	$ -	$ -	$ -
Government money market accounts	352.2	352.2	-	-	-	-
Investments:						
Commercial paper	227.3	227.3	-	-	-	-
Short-term notes	104.9	100.8	2.0	1.9	.1	-
Repurchase agreements	208.9	145.0	47.6	-	16.4	-
Government securities	1,735.5	1,026.2	326.4	199.4	183.4	-
Insured mortgage backed securities	238.3	6.1	6.3	1.5	224.3	-
Government backed securities	223.4	23.7	.5	14.8	184.4	-
Investment agreements	16.6	8.2	-	-	8.4	-
Corporate bonds and notes	202.0	21.1	96.6	66.3	18.1	-
Preferred stock	.9	-	-	-	.9	-
Equities	92.3	34.1	1.6	-	12.0	44.6
Real estate	4.6	.7	-	-	3.8	.1
Venture capital & leveraged buyouts	19.5	-	-	12.0	7.5	-
Government money market funds	5.1	5.1	-	-	-	-
Mutual Bond Funds	294.3	146.9	107.5	32.4	.3	7.2
Mutual Equity Funds	666.0	47.3	-	-	258.6	360.1
Guaranteed investment contracts	748.2	143.9	75.1	19.8	509.4	-
Pooled investment funds	33.5	33.5	-	-	-	-
Other investments	34.3	2.4	-	-	31.3	.5
Total Investments	$ 5,249.1	$ 2,361.1	$ 668.5	$ 348.1	$ 1,458.9	$ 412.5

Less Investments Reported as "Cash" on Statement of Net Assets	480.7
Total Investments	$ 4,768.4

As Reported on Statement of Net Assets

Current investments	$ 1,760.9
Noncurrent restricted investments	395.3
Noncurrent investments	2,612.2
Total Investments	$ 4,768.4

NOTE 9 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Primary Government

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Methods used to value capital assets
Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure items (e.g. roads, bridges, ramps, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activity columns of the government-wide financial statements. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at fair market value at the date of donation.

Capitalization policies
All land and non-depreciable land improvements are capitalized, regardless of cost. Equipment is capitalized when the cost of individual items exceed $5 thousand, and all other capital assets are capitalized when the cost of individual items or projects exceed $100 thousand.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of assets or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Items not capitalized and depreciated
The State possesses certain capital assets that have not been capitalized and depreciated, because the assets are held for public exhibition, education, or research in furtherance of public service, rather than financial gain. These assets include works of art and historical treasures such as statues, monuments, historical documents, paintings, forts and lighthouses, rare library books, miscellaneous capitol-related artifacts and furnishings, and the like.

Depreciation and useful lives
Applicable capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method, with a half-year's depreciation charged in the year of acquisition and in the year of disposal. Agencies assigned useful lives that were most suitable for the particular assets. Estimated useful lives generally were assigned as follows:

Asset	Years
Equipment	2-25
Buildings	5-50
Infrastructure	15-40
Land Improvements	5-40

Modified approach for infrastructure
The State has elected to use the "modified approach" to account for certain infrastructure assets, as provided in GASB Statement No. 34. Under this process, the State does not record depreciation expense nor are amounts capitalized in connection with improvements to these assets, unless the improvements expand the capacity or efficiency of an asset. Utilization of this approach requires the State to: 1) commit to maintaining and preserving affected assets at or above a condition level established by the State, 2) maintain an inventory of the assets and perform periodic condition assessments to ensure that the condition level is being maintained, and 3) make annual estimates of the amounts that must be expended to maintain and preserve assets at the predetermined condition levels.

Roads and bridges maintained by the Department of Transportation are accounted for using the modified approach.

Capital asset activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2006, were as follows (in millions):

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance (restated)*	Additions	Deletions	Adjustments and Reclass-ifications	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	$ 3,187.6	$ 90.0	$ (70.5)	$ .2	$ 3,207.2
Land improvements	17.2	-	-	-	17.2
Construction in progress	887.6	309.7	(230.1)	1.2	968.5
Infrastructure	12,318.5	197.8	(136.4)	-	12,379.9
Mineral rights	19.8	-	-	-	19.8
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	16,430.8	597.5	(437.0)	1.4	16,592.6
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Land improvements	110.3	3.2	(2.5)	.9	111.9
Equipment and vehicles	812.2	69.5	(148.4)	4.8	738.1
Buildings	3,377.5	116.2	(161.9)	(3.9)	3,327.9
Infrastructure	640.3	13.3	(.5)	-	653.1
Total capital assets, being depreciated	4,940.4	202.1	(313.3)	1.8	4,831.1
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Land improvements	(43.9)	(3.4)	1.7	-	(45.6)
Equipment and vehicles	(620.8)	(58.8)	138.8	(1.3)	(542.1)
Buildings	(1,182.1)	(97.2)	67.1	7.9	(1,204.3)
Infrastructure	(380.3)	(24.0)	.5	-	(403.9)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,227.1)	(183.4)	208.1	6.5	(2,195.9)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	2,713.3	18.8	(105.2)	8.3	2,635.2
Governmental activity capital assets, net	$ 19,144.1	$ 616.2	$ (542.2)	$ 9.7	$ 19,227.7

Beginning balances for construction in progress and infrastructure were restated due to prior period errors. See Note 4 for additional information on these restatements.

The Department of Human Services expenses in the Statement of Activities include an impairment loss of $152.9 thousand for two buildings due to roof damage and possible mold contamination. Two additional buildings were impaired for the same reasons but are fully depreciated. The Department of Human Services has no intention of repairing the impaired sections of the buildings.

The Department of Community Health abandoned three buildings that became uninhabitable due to asbestos contamination. No impairment loss was incurred due to abandonment of these buildings because all three buildings are fully depreciated.

In all cases, the historical cost of the buildings has been adjusted to the lower of carrying value or fair value in the above table.

Business-type Activities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Adjustments and Reclass-ifications	Ending Balance
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Equipment	4.7	-	-	-	4.7
Total capital assets, being depreciated	4.7	-	-	-	4.7
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment	(4.2)	(.2)	-	-	(4.3)
Total accumulated depreciation	(4.2)	(.2)	-	-	(4.3)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	.6	(.2)	-	-	.4
Business-type activity capital assets, net	$ .6	$ (.2)	$ -	$ -	$ .4

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the primary government as follows (in millions):

	Amount
Governmental Activities:	
General Government	$ 22.0
Education	.3
Human Services	10.8
Public Safety and Corrections	48.7
Conservation, Environment, Recreation, and Agriculture	9.3
Labor, Commerce, and Regulatory	1.6
Health Services	6.9
Transportation	32.3
Depreciation on capital assets held by the State's internal service funds is charged to the various functions based on their use of the assets.	51.6
Total Depreciation Expense – Governmental Activities	$ 183.4
Business-type Activities:	
Enterprise	.2
Total Depreciation Expense – Business-type Activities	$ .2

Discretely Presented Component Units

The following table summarizes net capital assets reported by the discretely presented component units (in millions):

	Amount
State Universities:	
Land and other non-depreciable assets	$ 98.9
Buildings, equipment, and other depreciable assets	4,274.2
Construction in progress	161.2
Total	4,534.3
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,614.8)
Capital Assets, net – State Universities	2,919.5
Capital Assets, net – Authorities	146.9
Capital Assets, Total – Discretely Presented Component Units	$ 3,066.4

NOTE 10 – PENSION BENEFITS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

The State of Michigan administers the following defined benefit pension plans:

Legislative Retirement System (LRS) - single employer
State Police Retirement System (SPRS) - single employer
State Employees' Retirement System (SERS) - single employer
Public School Employees' Retirement System (PSERS) - cost sharing multi-employer
Judges' Retirement System (JRS) - cost sharing multi-employer
Military Retirement Plan (MRP) - single employer

Each plan provides retirement, disability, death benefits, and annual cost-of-living adjustments to plan members. Each plan, except MRP, is accounted for in a separate pension trust fund and also issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for that plan. Those reports, except LRS, may be obtained by writing to the Department of Management and Budget, Office of Retirement Services, 7150 Harris Drive, P.O. Box 30171, Lansing, MI 48909 or by calling the Customer Information Center at (517) 322-5103 or 1-800-381-5111. The LRS report may be obtained by writing to the Michigan Legislative Retirement System, House Office Building, Suite S0927, P.O. Box 30014, Lansing, MI 48909 or by calling (517) 373-0575.

As mandated by legislation, all new State of Michigan employees hired on or after March 31, 1997, are members of the defined contribution retirement plan as opposed to the LRS, SERS and JRS defined benefit plans. Employees hired before that date were given the option of remaining in the defined benefit plan or transferring to the defined contribution plan. The decision is irrevocable and transfers were completed by September 30, 1998. This was a one-time opportunity. With the passage of the legislation permitting the transfer, the LRS, SERS and JRS defined benefit plans became closed systems.

Plan Membership Data	**LRS**	**SPRS**	**SERS**	**PSERS**	**JRS**	**MRP**
Current active:						
Vested	23	1,094	31,175	118,900	290	1,210
Nonvested	1	606	1,418	188,239	1	9,930
Retirees & beneficiaries receiving benefits	276	2,712	46,005	157,070	533	2,934
Inactive members with vested deferred benefits	51	12	7,422	15,877	16	1,092
Current members with vested deferred benefits	-	129	-	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PLAN ASSETS MATTERS

Basis of Accounting
The financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Employee and employer contributions are recognized as revenues in the period in which employee services are performed. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of each plan.

Methods Used to Value Investments
Investments are reported at fair value. Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on a national exchange are valued at the last reported sales price. The fair value of real estate investments is based on independent appraisals. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair value.

Significant Investments
No investment of any of the pension plans comprises 5% or more of the net assets available for benefits. There are no significant investments made in securities issued by the State, nor are there any loans made from the pension plans to the State. Additional disclosures concerning investments are provided in Note 8 and, concerning State Treasurer's Common Cash, in Note 5.

FUNDING POLICY

The Legislature establishes the extent to which the employer and employees are required to make contributions and establishes the benefit provisions for each plan. Actual total contributions for pensions met or exceeded the contributions required by State law.

The Public School Employees' Retirement System (PSERS) is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, State-wide defined benefit retirement system. Statute requires a reconciliation of required contributions and actual contributions in the PSERS. Michigan Compiled Laws Section 38.1341 provides that any overage or shortage must be paid in installments over five years.

The contributions for judges in the Judges' Retirement System (JRS) are non-employer contributions to cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension systems.

The contributions to all other systems are employer contributions to single-employer defined benefit systems. However, the State does not make actuarially computed contributions to the Military Retirement Plan (MRP). MRP benefits, which are funded on the pay-as-you-go basis, are paid from the General Fund.

Effective in fiscal year 2001, SPRS, SERS, and PSERS use the valuation for the previous fiscal year for their respective reports. This approach is consistent with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 25. Consistent with this approach the most recent actuarial valuation was performed as of September 30, 2005.

ANNUAL PENSION COST AND OTHER RELATED INFORMATION

*Current year contribution rates, annual pension cost, and related information for the current year for the State's single employer defined benefit plans are as follows (amounts in millions):

	LRS	SPRS	SERS	MRP
Required contribution rates:				
State	-	30.65%	19.50%	-**
Plan Members	***	-	-	-
Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation:				
Annual required contribution	$ -	$ 36.06	$ 366.65	$ 3.61
Interest on net pension asset (obligation)	(.12)	1.78	25.53	.77
Adjustment to annual required contribution	.43	(1.29)	(27.05)	(.82)
Annual pension cost	.31	36.55	365.12	3.56
Contributions made	-	25.03	270.71	2.95
Change in net pension asset/obligation	.31	11.52	94.42	.61
Change in actuarial estimate	-	(.35)	2.27	-
Net pension (asset) obligation at beginning of fiscal year	(1.76)	22.64	316.82	9.75
Net pension (asset) obligation at end of fiscal year	$ (1.45)	$ 33.81	$ 413.51	$ 10.36
Significant Actuarial Assumptions used include:				
Latest actuarial valuation date	9/30/06	9/30/05	9/30/05	9/30/05
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age
Amortization method	Level percent of payroll closed	Level percent of payroll closed	Level dollar closed	Level dollar closed
Remaining amortization period	5 years	31 years	31 years	31 years
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed market	5-year smoothed market	5-year smoothed market	None, Unfunded plan
Actuarial assumption:				
Investment rate of return	7%	8%	8%	8%
Projected salary increases	4%	3.5 – 93.5%	3.5-14.4%	4%
Includes inflation at	4%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Cost-of-living adjustments	4% annual compounded (not compounded for legislators who first became members after 1/1/95)	2% annual non-compounded with maximum annual increase $500	3% annual non-compounded with maximum annual increase $300	3.5% for special duty retirants

*For MRP, information provided is based on most recent biennial actuarial valuation.

**For MRP, there is no underlying payroll of participants. Except for five special duty members, retirants receive $600 in annual pension benefits. Accordingly, the annual required contribution from the State is determined as a dollar amount, not as a percentage of payroll.

***For participants prior to January 1, 1995, the required contribution rate is 9.0%. For participants after January 1, 1995, the required contribution rate is 7.0%. All contributions are made to the Health Insurance Fund, as described in Section C.

Contribution rates for the current year for the State's cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plans are as follows:

	PSERS	JRS
Required contribution rates:		
State	N/A	**
Plan Members	3.9*	5.90
Number of participating employers	717	159

N/A - Not available

*For those members who elect to participate in the "Member Investment Plan," the rate is 3.9%. Members hired after December 31, 1989, are required to participate in the "Member Investment Plan," and their contribution rate varies from 3.0 to 4.3% as salary increases.

**The State is required to contribute annually the greater of 3.5% of the aggregate annual compensation of State paid based salaries or required amount. However, the plan in the current year is fully funded; therefore, no contribution is required.

THREE YEAR HISTORICAL TREND INFORMATION

The following table provides a schedule of funding progress for the State's defined benefit plans (amounts in millions):

	Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded (Overfunded) AAL (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
LRS							
	9/30/06	$ 159.3	$ 158.4	$ (0.9)	100.6%	$ 2.0	(46.6)%
	9/30/05	157.5	154.7	(2.8)	101.8	2.0	(139.2)
	9/30/04	161.9	151.9	(10.0)	106.6	2.0	(494.4)
SPRS**							
	9/30/05	1,090.3	1,300.3	210.0	83.8	117.6	178.5
	9/30/04	1,117.7	1,255.8	138.1	89.0	119.7	115.4
	9/30/03	1,139.1	1,186.4	47.3	96.0	113.2	41.8
SERS**							
	9/30/05	9,896.7	12,400.4	2,503.6	79.8	1,880.2	133.2
	9/30/04	10,149.3	12,004.0	1,854.7	84.5	1,889.4	98.2
	9/30/03	10,440.6	11,761.1	1,320.5	88.8	1,859.6	71.0
PSERS**							
	9/30/05	38,211.0	48,206.0	9,995.0	79.3	10,206.0	97.9
	9/30/04	38,784.0	46,317.0	7,533.0	83.7	10,407.0	72.4
	9/30/03	38,726.0	44,769.0	6,043.0	86.5	10,044.0	60.2
JRS							
	9/30/06	282.8	243.7	(39.1)	116.0	33.1	(118.1)
	9/30/05	278.4	243.4	(35.0)	114.4	34.9	(100.3)
	9/30/04	286.9	236.4	(50.4)	121.3	37.5	(134.6)
MRP*							
	9/30/05	-	40.6	40.6	-	.5	8,120.0
	9/30/03	-	41.3	41.3	-	.6	6,883.0
	9/30/01	-	38.0	38.0	-	.5	7,600.0

*Actuarial valuation performed biennially.

**The most recent actuarial valuation was performed as of September 30, 2005.

The following table provides a schedule of annual pension cost and net pension obligation for the State's single employer defined benefit plans (amounts in millions):

	Year	Annual Cost (APC)	Percentage Contributed	Net Obligation (Asset)
LRS				
	2003-04	.1	-	(1.9)
	2004-05	.1	-	(1.8)
	2005-06	.3	-	(1.5)
SPRS				
	2003-04	27.4	90.6	16.7
	2004-05	32.5	81.8	22.6
	2005-06	36.6	68.5	33.8
SERS				
	2003-04	262.1	39.6	266.2
	2004-05	307.1	83.5	316.8
	2005-06	365.1	74.1	413.5
MRP				
	2003-04	3.6	76.8	9.0
	2004-05	3.6	78.7	9.8
	2005-06	3.6	82.9	10.4

The following table provides a schedule of annual required contributions for the State's cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plans (amounts in millions):

	Fiscal Year	Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	Percentage of ARC Contributed
PSERS			
	2003-04	978.0	71.3
	2004-05	1,023.3	75.7
	2005-06	1,161.8	85.7
JRS			
	2003-04	-	-
	2004-05	-	-
	2005-06	.6	100.0

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

GASB Statement No. 25 requires the disclosure of certain six-year historical trend information. This information, except for MRP, is available from the separately issued financial reports of the retirement systems. For MRP, this information is presented below.

Trend information is intended to help users assess the funding status on a going-concern basis, assess progress made in accumulating assets to pay benefits when due, and make comparisons with other public employee retirement systems.

Schedule of funding progress for MRP

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered ((b-a)/c)
9/30/01	-	38.0	38.0	-	.5	7,600.0
9/30/03	-	41.3	41.3	-	.6	6,883.0
9/30/05	-	40.6	40.6	-	.5	8,120.0

Actuarial valuation performed biennially; plans with biennial valuations need not present duplicate information for the tervening years.

Schedule of Employer Contributions for MRP:

Year Ended September 30	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed
2006	3.6	82.9
2005	3.6	78.7
2004	3.6	76.8
2003	3.3	79.5
2002	3.3	81.9
2001	3.0	76.4

Actuarial information for MRP is provided in the annual pension cost and other related information section.

Defined Contribution Pension Plans

State Employees' Defined Contribution Retirement Plan

The State Employees' Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (Plan) was established to provide benefits at retirement to employees of the State who were hired after March 31, 1997, and to those members of the State Employees' Retirement System (defined benefit), Judges' Retirement System, and Legislative Retirement System who elected to transfer to this plan. The Plan is administered by the Department of Management and Budget. The State is required to contribute 4% of annual covered payroll. The State is also required to match employee contributions up to 3% of annual covered payroll. Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the Legislature. Employer contributions to the plan for the year totaled $69.0 million. Participant contributions to the plan were $25.2 million. The reports may be obtained by writing to the Department of Management and Budget, Office of Retirement Services, 7150 Harris Drive, P.O. Box 30171, Lansing, MI 48909 or by calling (517) 322-5103.

The following investments represent 5% or more of net plan assets at September 30, 2006: Common Trust Funds: Traditional GICs/BICs, $59.0 million; Global Wrap Synthetic Contracts, $309.4 million; SSGA Daily Bond Market Index Fund, $50.8 million; Money Market Funds, $168.4 million; Mutual Funds, $35.1 million.

Effective September 30, 2000, the assets and coverage of members of the Judges' Retirement System were transferred to the State Employees' Defined Contribution Retirement Plan.

Component Units

In addition to the Public School Employees' Retirement System (PSERS), the State university component units participate in the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association and College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF). The TIAA-CREF is a defined contribution multiple-employer pension plan. The State university component units are required to contribute between 4% and 15% of annual covered payroll, as determined by each institution's employment agreements. The total contribution to the TIAA-CREF for all State university component units was $69.4 million for the year ending June 30, 2006.

Additional plan information may be found in the separately issued financial reports of the State university component units.

Effective January 1, 2004, the State Bar of Michigan assumed responsibility for the retirement plans of State Bar employees who participated in the State of Michigan's Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (Plan). All monies held in the Plan on behalf of participating State Bar employees were subsequently transferred to the newly established State Bar 401(a) retirement plan and the 457(b) retirement plan. The State Bar of Michigan is required to make minimum contributions and may establish other benefit provisions for their retirement plans. The State Bar of Michigan's contribution to the new plans was $.4 million for the year ended September 30, 2006.

Additional information for the retirement plan can be obtained by contacting the State Bar at (517) 372-9030.

Other Postemployment Benefits

In addition to the pension benefits previously described in this Note, State statutes require that the State provide certain other postemployment benefits (OPEB) to many of its retired employees. Health, dental, and vision benefits as well as life insurance coverage are provided to retirees of all pension plans except MRP. These benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, except for LRS life insurance coverage, as explained below.

The LRS life insurance benefits are paid on an advance-funded basis. The actuarial cost method and actuarial assumptions are the same as for the pension plan, as discussed in Section A. At September 30, 2006, the actuarial accrued liability for life insurance premiums was $8.7 million with net assets available for benefits of $16.6 million. The expense for life insurance premiums was $.2 million in fiscal year 2006.

The net assets available for benefits relate to residual balances from funding provided in prior fiscal years. Michigan Compiled Laws Section 38.11 created a health advance funding subaccount within the State Employees' Retirement System as a means to begin prefunding, on an actuarial basis, health benefits for participants in the system. During fiscal year 2006, there were no pension contributions transferred to the subaccount.

Following is a brief summary of the other post employment benefits as of September 30, 2006:

	LRS	SPRS	SERS	JRS	PSERS	TOTAL
Participants eligible for benefits	349	2,712	46,005	533	157,070	206,669
Contribution rates for current employees (% of payroll)	0.0%	N/A	N/A	2.0%	N/A	
Percentage of pre-Medicare premiums paid by participants	0.0%	5%	5%	5%	10%*	
Expense for year (in millions)	$ 4.4	$ 29.5	$362.6	$ .6	$634.8	$1,031.9
Net assets available for benefits (in millions)	$13.4	-	$ 60.1	-	$630.2	$ 703.7

*The schools that employ the plan's members pay the employer share of health costs. PSERS retirees pay the same share of health care costs required from Social Security retirees for part B Medicare coverage until Medicare coverage begins at age 65. Dental, vision, and hearing benefits are also extended to all retirees and their beneficiaries, for which retirees pay 10% of the health premiums.

NOTE 11 – LEASES

Accounting Policy

The State leases various assets under noncancelable leasing arrangements. Leases that constitute rental agreements are classified as operating leases; the resulting expenditures are recognized as incurred over the lease term. Leases that are comparable to purchases are classified as capital leases.

In the government-wide and proprietary fund statements, assets and liabilities resulting from capital leases are recorded at lease inception. The principal portion of lease payments reduces the liability; the interest portion is expensed.

For capital leases in governmental funds, other financing sources and expenditures are recorded at lease inception. Lease payments are recorded as debt service expenditures. For budgetary purposes, lease payments are only reported as expenditures when paid.

Most leases have cancellation clauses with 1 to 6 month notice requirements in the event that funding is not available. For reporting purposes, such cancellation clauses are not considered in the determination of whether a lease is cancelable, because the likelihood that they will be exercised is considered remote. Some lease agreements include renewal or purchase options. The effect of such options is reflected in the minimum lease payments only if it is considered reasonably assured that an option will be exercised. Some lease agreements include escalation clauses or other contingent rentals.

The State has entered into a few installment purchase agreements. Because the amounts involved are immaterial, and the accounting treatment is similar, such agreements are reported together with capital leases.

Leases that exist between the State and the State Building Authority (SBA, a blended component unit) are not recorded as leases in this report. In their separately issued financial statements, SBA records a lease receivable from the State. Although payables and receivables technically exist between these parties, when combined for government-wide reporting, they are eliminated. A long-term liability exists on the government-wide statements for the bonds issued by SBA to construct the assets associated with the leases. Future payments to SBA are, therefore, not included in the schedules of lease commitments below. Note 12 provides information on the amount of the Authority's bonds outstanding and a schedule of debt service requirements.

Primary Government – Governmental Activities

Rental expenditures incurred under operating leases totaled $59.3 million during the fiscal year. Payments for capital lease principal, interest, and executory costs totaled $28.2 million, $31.8 million, and $26.3 million, respectively, during the fiscal year.

A summary of the operating and noncancelable capital lease commitments to maturity follows (in millions).

Year Ended September 30	Operating Leases	Capital Leases Principal	Interest	Executory Costs	Total
2007	$ 29.6	$ 24.6	$ 29.8	$ 24.9	$ 79.4
2008	23.1	20.4	27.9	24.3	72.6
2009	19.9	15.1	26.1	23.5	64.6
2010	16.3	13.3	24.4	22.7	60.4
2011	9.0	10.7	23.0	21.0	54.7
2012-2016	13.7	39.9	99.3	93.1	232.3
2017-2021	6.8	38.5	71.6	82.1	192.2
2022-2026	.6	39.6	45.5	70.4	155.5
Thereafter	-	50.1	13.9	61.2	125.2
Total	$ 119.0	$ 252.2	$ 361.5	$ 423.2	$ 1,036.9

The above capital leases relate to governmental activities which include the General Fund, special revenue funds, and the internal service funds. A liability of $252.2 million has been recorded in the government-wide statements for the capital lease principal.

The historical cost of assets acquired under capital leases are included in capital assets on the government-wide statements at September 30 follows (in millions):

Land	$ -
Buildings	316.0
Equipment	96.5
Total	412.5
Accumulated Depreciation	(191.2)
Net Land, Buildings, and Equipment	$ 221.3

Primary Government – Business-Type Activities

Rental expense incurred under operating leases totaled $.5 million during the fiscal year. There were no capital lease obligations.

A summary of operating lease commitments to maturity follows (in millions):

Year Ended September 30	Operating Leases
2007	$ .5
2008	.5
2009	.4
2010	.4
2011	.3
	$ 2.1

Discretely Presented Component Units

Operating lease commitments for universities and authorities totaled $57.4 million. Total capital lease obligations were $11.3 million, $2.5 million, and $0 for principal, interest, and executory costs, respectively, during the fiscal year.

NOTE 12 – BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE – PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

General Information

General Obligation Bonds and Notes

Article 9, Section 15, of the State Constitution authorizes general obligation long-term borrowing, subject to approval by the Legislature and a majority of voters at a general election. In addition, debt may be incurred without voter approval for the purpose of providing loans to school districts. General obligation notes to provide temporary financing for such loans are recorded as liabilities in the School Bond Loan Fund, a special revenue fund. General Fund appropriations are made to finance debt principal and interest requirements for all general obligation issues. General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the State.

The State Constitution provides that the Legislature may also authorize the issuance of general obligation short-term notes, the principal amount of which may not exceed 15% of undedicated revenues received in the preceding year. The State Constitution also provides that such notes must be repaid within the fiscal year of the borrowing. In fiscal year 2006, the State issued general obligation notes to meet cash flow requirements of the General Fund.

Short-term debt activity for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2006, was as follows (in billions):

	Beginning Balance	Draws	Repayments	Ending Balance
General Obligation Notes	$ -	$1.3	$1.3	$ -

Revenue Dedicated Bonds and Notes

Long-term bonds have been issued periodically for specific purposes, with the stipulation that financing of debt requirements is to come strictly from designated revenue sources. The transportation related debt is payable solely out of funds restricted for transportation purposes by Article 9, Section 9, of the State Constitution. The State's general credit does not support such issues.

In previous years, the Department of Transportation issued grant anticipation notes. The notes have variable rates that may bear interest at a daily interest rate, a weekly rate, note interest term rate, long-term interest rate, or an ARS interest rate.

The notes are issued in accordance with the authorization provided in MCL Section 247.668b. The proceeds of the sale of the notes, together with investment earnings on the proceeds and other available monies, will be used to pay a portion of the costs to complete the Build Michigan II highway program, to pay capitalized interest on the notes, and to pay note issuance costs.

The principal and interest on the notes are payable solely from and are secured by an irrevocable pledge of the State share of all federal grants received each year under the Federal-Aid Highway Program. Payment of the principal and interest on the notes from the State share shall be subject to an appropriation each year by the Legislature in an amount sufficient to make the payments. As of September 30, 2006, principal payments of $516 million have been made on the notes. The amount outstanding at September 30, 2006, $84 million, is not disclosed in the table below.

Revenue bonds have been issued by the State Building Authority (SBA) to acquire and/or construct various facilities for use by the State or institutions of higher education. Revenue bonds have also been issued to finance equipment capital lease refinancings and acquisitions. In addition, the SBA issues commercial paper notes to fund capital projects prior to bonding. Short-term debt activity for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2006, follows (in millions):

	Beginning Balance	Draws	Repayments	Ending Balance
Commercial Paper Notes	$334.2	$173.1	$450.3	$ 57.0

Note 13 provides disclosures regarding the bonds and notes payable of the discretely presented component units.

Bonds Issued and Outstanding

General obligation and revenue dedicated bonds issued and outstanding (excluding defeased bonds) at September 30 (in millions) are as follows:

	Amounts Issued	Outstanding 9/30/2006	Maturities First Year	Maturities Last Year	Average Interest Rate Percentage
General Obligation Bonded Debt					
General Obligation Refunding Debt:					
Series 2001 (Refunding)	$ 183.3	$ 157.8	2002	2016	4.76
Series 2002 (Refunding)	300.7	296.6	2004	2017	4.41
Series 2005 A (Refunding) (3)	86.8	86.8	2017	2021	5.00
Series 2005 B (Refunding) (3)	82.8	82.8	2013	2021	5.00
Series 2005 C (Refunding) (3)	21.1	21.1	2008	2013	4.17
Recreation and Environmental Protection:					
Series 1989 (1)	75.0	17.0	1991	2012	6.80
Series 1992 (1)	246.3	84.0	1994	2013	5.50
College Savings Bonds - Series 1992 Mini-bonds (1)	.5	1.2	2012	2012	6.50
Series 1992 A (1)(2)	13.9	5.8	1995	2013	6.17
Series 1993 (1)(2)	16.7	8.2	1996	2014	5.00
Series 1995 (1)	234.3	13.9	1997	2010	5.28
Series 1998 (1)	90.0	12.5	1999	2009	4.87
Series 1999 A (3)	81.8	15.6	2004	2010	5.47
Series 2000 (1)	60.0	12.7	2002	2011	5.24
Series 2001 (3)	56.8	30.0	2004	2012	4.82
Series 2003 (5)	10.0	6.0	2054	2054	0.00
Series 2003 A (1)(3)	200.0	200.0	2007	2021	5.00
Series 2006 A (1)(3)	105.0	105.0	2014	2026	4.58
Series 2006 B (5)	47.0	47.0	2007	2009	5.19
School Loan Bonds:					
Series 1995	180.0	8.7	1997	2007	5.64
Series 1998	160.0	51.5	2001	2012	4.80
Series 2005 B (4)	362.5	349.5	2008	2025	Variable
Series 2005 C (4)	113.1	113.1	2020	2024	Variable
Series 2006 A (4)	66.8	66.8	2017	2025	Variable
Total General Obligation Bonded Debt	2,794.3	1,793.5			
Revenue Dedicated Bonded Debt					
State Park Related:					
2002 – Gross Revenue Bonds	15.5	14.0	2004	2023	3.58
Total Revenue Dedicated Bonded Debt – State Park Related	15.5	14.0			
Transportation Related:					
Tax Dedicated Bonds:					
Michigan Comprehensive Transportation:					
Series 1998 (Series A Refunding)	38.6	33.7	2005	2011	4.81
Series 2001 (Series A Refunding)	27.8	27.8	2008	2022	5.01
Series 2002 (Series A Refunding)	89.6	46.5	2003	2011	5.07
Series 2002 (Series B)	82.3	21.0	2004	2012	5.13
Series 2003	35.0	21.0	2004	2023	3.61
Series 2005 (Refunding)	62.2	62.2	2009	2023	5.15
Series 2006 (Refunding)	53.7	53.7	2007	2031	4.54
State Trunkline Fund Bonds:					
Series 1989 (Series A)	135.8	15.7	1994	2009	6.75
Series 1992 (Series A Refunding)	253.6	62.4	2000	2013	5.76
Series 1992 (Series B Refunding)	99.6	9.4	2000	2013	5.68
Series 1996 (Series A)	54.5	1.2	1998	2007	5.76
Series 1998 (Series A Refunding)	377.9	377.0	2006	2027	5.03
Series 2001 (Series A)	308.2	38.3	2003	2012	4.96
Series 2002 (Refunding)	97.9	72.8	2004	2022	4.71
Series 2004 (Refunding)	103.5	99.8	2006	2022	4.13
Series 2004	185.7	100.5	2008	2019	4.36
Series 2005 (Refunding)	223.0	223.0	2010	2023	5.10
Series 2005 B (Refunding)	378.3	378.3	2010	2019	4.81
Series 2006 (Refunding)	244.5	244.5	2008	2022	4.74
Total Revenue Dedicated Bonded Debt –Transportation Related	2,851.6	1,888.8			

	Amounts Issued	Outstanding 9/30/2006	Maturities First Year	Maturities Last Year	Average Interest Rate Percentage
State Building Authority:					
1998 Series I Bonds (Refunding)	330.4	261.2	1999	2022	4.75
2001 Series I Bonds (Refunding)	419.7	375.9	2003	2026	5.26
2003 Series I (Refunding)	659.4	567.0	2004	2018	3.64
2003 Series II (Refunding)	392.6	174.5	2005	2030	4.42
2004 Series I	155.4	142.1	2005	2020	4.08
2005 Series I (Refunding)	293.4	292.0	2006	2040	4.84
2005 Series II (Refunding)	242.8	242.8	2007	2037	4.66
2005 Series II A Multi-modal	343.6	40.1	2018	2018	Variable
2005 Series II B Multi-modal	9.9	9.9	2007	2017	Variable
2006 Series I A Serial	438.3	438.3	2014	2037	4.80
2006 Series I A Capital Appreciation	891.8	891.8	2014	2037	4.80
2006 Series I B	13.7	13.7	2009	2014	4.80
Total State Building Authority Bonded Debt	4,191.0	3,449.3			
Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority:					
Series 2006 A (6)	363.1	363.1	2008	2034	7.31
Series 2006 B (6)	72.6	72.6	2008	2034	7.85
Series 2006 C (6)	54.8	54.8	2046	2046	8.50
Total Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	490.5	490.5			
Total Revenue Dedicated Bonded Debt	7,548.6	5,842.6			
Total General Obligation and Revenue Dedicated Bonded Debt	$ 10,343.0	$ 7,636.1			

(1) Michigan Compiled Laws Sections 324.19301 and 324.71301 authorized the issuance of bonds totaling $800.0 million. As of September 30, 2006, $792.7 million of such bond proceeds had been received, leaving remaining authorization of $7.3 million. Sum of amounts issued in table differs by amount of bonds refunded or redeemed, premiums and discounts, and other issuance costs.

(2) The $13.9 million Series 1992A and the $16.7 million Series 1993, Recreation and Environmental Protection General Obligation Bonds, were used to provide a contribution of capital to the Michigan Municipal Bond Authority (a discretely presented component unit). An outside trustee for the Authority is holding the bonds as an investment of the Authority; no immediate cash proceeds were provided. The trustee receives the debt service payments on the bonds, which are negotiable instruments held to subsidize water pollution control financing provided by the Authority.

(3) Michigan Compiled Laws Section 324.95102 authorized the issuance of bonds totaling $675.0 million. As of September 30, 2006, $495.1 million of such bond proceeds had been received, leaving remaining authorization of $179.9 million. Sum of amounts issued in table differs by amount of bonds refunded or redeemed, premiums and discounts, and other issuance costs.

(4) The Multi-Modal School Loan Bond Series, currently bear interest at a commercial paper rate and are remarketed at each maturity. For the future debt service requirements, interest was estimated at the interest rate in effect at September 30, 2006.

(5) November 2002, voters approved a ballot proposal in which the State would issue $1.0 billion in general obligations bonds to provide capital, which is then loaned to local units of government for water quality improvement projects. As of September 30, 2006, $47.2 million of such bond proceeds had been received, leaving remaining authorization of $952.8 million. Additionally, the State "issued" $100.0 million in bonds to a discretely presented component unit, the Michigan Municipal Bond Authority (MMBA). Although no cash traded hands, MMBA (the registered owner of the bonds) is holding the bond document as collateral and issuing their own revenue bonds to generate the capital. This transaction allows the State's General Fund to defer principal and interest costs until future years when the bond is repurchased/redeemed. MMBA will fund the principal and interest costs of the revenue bonds until such time that they request the State to honor the general obligation bond document.

On December 18, 2003, the State issued $100.0 million in bonds ($10.0 million relating to Strategic Water Quality and $90.0 million relating to the previously existing State Water Quality Revolving Fund). The $10.0 million bond relating to Strategic Water Quality includes a repurchase provision that requires the State to repurchase all or any portion of this bond upon 10 days prior written notice from the registered owner, MMBA. The State anticipates at this time that if the bond repurchase was acted on, the State would issue long-term debt to finance the repurchase. This bond is being used as collateral by MMBA for the Strategic Water Quality bonds being issued by MMBA to local governments. The $10.0 million bond was reduced to a net obligation of $6.0 million when $4.0 million of the proceeds from General Obligation Recreation and Environmental Protection Series 2006B were used to refund a portion of the original obligation. For these reasons, the State has recognized the $6.0 million bond related to Strategic Water Quality as a liability in the entity-wide statements. The $90.0 million "bond" document issued for the State Water Quality Revolving Fund does not contain the 10 day repurchase provision that the $6.0 million bond does. Nor is the $90.0 million "bond" document being used as collateral by MMBA. For these reasons, the State has not recognized a liability for the $90.0 million "bond" document related to the existing State Water Quality Revolving Fund.

(6) The Michigan Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority (MTSFA) issued taxable Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds as follows: $363.1 million Series 2006A Fixed Rate Turbo Bonds; $72.6 million Series 2006B Indexed Floating Rate Turbo Term Bonds; and $54.8 million Series 2006C Capital Appreciation Turbo Term Bonds.

MTSFA was created by MCL Section 129.264, the Michigan Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority Act. As a public body corporate and politic within the Department of Treasury, it is a separate legal entity with separate corporate purposes, exercising public and essential governmental functions. The MTSFA is authorized to issue bonds as needed to provide sufficient funds to purchase all or a portion of the State's Tobacco Settlement Revenues (TSRs) payable to the State under the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) entered into by participating cigarette manufacturers in 1998. Refunding bonds may also be issued. Net proceeds of the sale of TSRs are deposited in the Michigan 21st Century Jobs Trust Fund and in a reserve fund.

The bonds were issued in accordance with the Purchase and Sale Agreement (the Agreement), dated May 1, 2006, between the State and MTSFA. Pursuant to the Agreement, MTSFA is purchasing the right, title, and interest in and to 13.3% of all the State's future TSRs payable to the State on or after April 1, 2008, as required under the terms of the MSA. Every issue of bonds shall be special revenue obligations payable from and secured by a pledge of TSRs and other assets, including without limitation the proceeds of the bonds deposited in a reserve fund for the benefit of the owners of the bonds, earnings on funds of the authority and other funds as may become available, upon the terms and conditions as specified by the authority in the authority resolution under which the bonds are issued or in a related trust agreement of trust indenture.

The issuance of bonds under the provisions of this law shall not directly, indirectly, or contingently obligate the State or any political subdivision of this State to pay any amounts to the MTSFA or owners of bonds or benefited parties, or levy or pledge any form of taxation whatsoever for the bonds. The bonds are not a debt or liability of the State or any agency or instrumentality of the State, other than MTSFA. The MTSFA is not authorized to incur any indebtedness on behalf of or in any way obligate the State or any political subdivision of the State.

Capital Appreciation Bonds

Capital appreciation and convertible capital appreciation bonds are recorded in the preceding table and Section B at their accreted year-end book value. The table that follows summarizes capital appreciation bonds (in millions):

			Fiscal Year Maturities	
	Accreted Book Value	Ultimate Maturity Value	First Year	Last Year
General Obligation Bonds:				
Series 1989	$ 17.0	$ 20.3	1999	2012
Series 1992	14.3	17.6	2000	2012
College Savings Bonds - Series 1992 Mini-bonds	1.2	1.8	2012	2012
Series 1995	13.9	16.1	2001	2010
Revenue Dedicated – Transportation Related:				
State Trunkline – Series 1989 A	15.7	17.9	2004	2009
State Trunkline – Series 1992 A	62.4	75.8	2006	2013
State Trunkline – Series 1992 B	9.4	11.2	2006	2013
Revenue Dedicated – State Building Authority:				
2006 Series I A	395.3	891.8	2017	2037
Revenue Dedicated – Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority				
Series 2006 C	54.8	1,534.9	2046	2046

Advance Refundings and Defeasances

The State has defeased certain bonds through advance refundings by placing the proceeds of new bonds (i.e., the "refunding" bonds in the table of bonds issued and outstanding) in irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not recorded as assets or liabilities in these statements and are not included in the other debt tables in this note.

The State has defeased certain bonds through current refundings in which the proceeds of the refunding debt are applied immediately to redeem the debt to be refunded.

The State has defeased certain bonds by placing cash with an escrow agent in a trust to be used for future payment on the debt. The following table summarizes the defeased bonds outstanding at September 30 (in millions):

	Amounts Outstanding
Recreation and Environmental Protection:	
Series 1998	$ 50.4
Series 1999 A	56.1
Series 2000 (partial)	37.4
Series 2001	22.3
Series 2003	4.0
Total Recreation and Environmental	$ 170.2
School Loan Bonds:	
Series 1998 A	69.1
Total School Loan Bonds	$ 69.1
Comprehensive Transportation Fund Bonds:	
Series 2002 B (partial)	$ 52.9
Series 2003	9.9
	$ 62.8
State Trunkline Fund Bonds:	
Series 1996 A (partial)	$ 45.2
Series 2001 A (partial)	245.8
Series 2004 (partial)	85.2
	376.3
Total Transportation Related	$ 439.1
State Building Authority:	
1994 Series II	$ 9.4
1996 Series I	33.2
1997 Series I	59.0
1997 Series II	222.5
1998 Series I	69.1
2000 (MSP Phase II)	26.9
2001 (MSP Phase III)	37.3
2002 (MSP Phase IV)	27.0
1999 Series I	55.7
2001 Series I	93.5
2001 Series II	138.8
2000 Series 1	119.5
2002 Series III Refunding	199.3
2003 Series II Refunding	203.7
Total State Building Authority	$ 1,294.8

General Obligation
During the year, the State issued $47.0 million of General Obligation Bonds, Environmental Program Series 2006B maturing in years 2007 through 2009 with fixed interest rates. From the debt proceeds, $4.0 million was used to partially refund General Obligation Bonds, Strategic Water Quality Initiatives Fund Series 2003. As a result of this refunding, the State's debt service increased by $.2 million over the next three years. The refunded bond was a demand bond that did not carry an initial interest rate. This refunding did not generate an economic gain for the State.

Revenue Dedicated
During the year, the State issued fixed rate Comprehensive Transportation and Refunding Bonds Series 2006 for $53.7 million maturing in years 2007 through 2031. From the debt proceeds, $17.9 million was used to advance refund Comprehensive Transportation Series 1996A. As a result of this refunding, the State's debt service decreased by $1.1 million over the next eight years. The State achieved an economic gain of $.8 million through this refunding.

On October 26, 2005, the State Building Authority (SBA) issued 2005 Series II Bonds for $242.8 million; $121.1 million of revenue bonds to buyout the State of Michigan's capital lease on Constitution Hall, and $121.7 million of revenue refunding bonds to refund the 2000 Series I Bonds. The revenue refunding bonds were used to provide resources to purchase U.S. government securities that were placed in an irrevocable trust, along with $3.1 million of Authority cash and $4.8 million of issuance premium, for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments on $121.8 million of bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from the statement of net assets. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by $4.3 million. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce debt service payments during the first 14 years of the 30-year bond amortization and produce an economic gain of $10.5 million; however, if serviced serially through the maturity date of October 15, 2035, total payments under the refunding bond will exceed those of the refunded bonds by $36.8 million.

On January 19, 2006, the SBA issued 2005 Multi-Modal Series IIB Bonds for $9.9 million for a current refunding of $9.7 million of 2003 Series I Revenue Refunding Bonds. The refunding was undertaken to reduce total future debt service payments. The transaction resulted in an economic loss of $.1 million and a reduction of $2.6 million in future debt service payments.

On September 6, 2006, the SBA issued 2006 Multi-Modal Series IA and Series IB Bonds for $1.3 billion, which included capital appreciation bonds having an ultimate maturity value of $891.8 million (which were discounted by $496.4 million for a net sales price of $395.3 million). The revenue refunding bonds, net of the deep-discount and along with $53.3 million of SBA cash and $20.6 million of issuance premium, were used to provide resources for the: (1) current refunding of $488.8 million of variable-rate revenue bonds (2005 Series I Multi-Modal for $185.3 million and 2005 Series II A for $303.5 million); and (2) advance refunding of $403.0 million of fixed-rate revenue bonds (2002 Series III for $199.3 million and 2003 Series II for $203.7 million). For the advance refunding, resources were used to purchase U.S. government securities that were placed in irrevocable trusts for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from the statement of net assets. The net carrying amount of the old debt exceeded the reacquisition price by $14.3 million, which is being netted with the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt. The current and advance refundings were undertaken to reduce debt service payments during the first 11 years of the 30-year bond amortization and produce an economic gain of $31.9 million; however, if serviced through the maturity date of October 15, 2036, total payments under the refunding bond will exceed those of the refunded bonds by $340.8 million.

Debt Service Requirements
The following table summarizes debt service requirements for outstanding bonds (in millions):

	General Obligation			State Park, and Transportation Related		State Building Authority		Michigan Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority		Total
Fiscal Years Ending	Principal	Fixed Interest	*Estimated Interest	Principal	Fixed Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Total Principal And Interest
2007	$ 68.5	$ 58.1	$ 23.9	$ 51.2	$ 87.9	$ 84.1	$ 118.6	$ -	$ 33.3	$ 525.5
2008	76.5	58.0	23.9	76.2	88.2	85.2	103.5	1.8	32.1	545.3
2009	125.0	54.8	23.9	79.0	85.4	92.2	99.2	3.7	32.0	595.2
2010	84.1	48.9	23.9	112.4	82.2	97.4	94.5	4.4	31.8	579.5
2011	88.3	44.8	23.9	117.3	77.2	103.0	89.4	5.1	31.5	580.6
2012-2016	510.0	148.6	119.5	588.9	307.0	598.9	359.5	38.0	151.2	2,821.6
2017-2021	527.3	48.8	100.9	639.0	146.1	682.5	218.6	61.9	133.9	2,559.0
2022-2026	317.2	6.9	28.7	236.7	20.8	597.1	136.0	88.7	107.2	1,539.2
2027-2031	-	-	-	19.5	2.4	541.6	69.7	128.7	68.5	830.3
2032-2036	-	-	-	-	-	503.0	19.6	103.5	15.7	641.8
2037-2041	-	-	-	-	-	64.3	.2	-	-	64.5
Thereafter	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.8	1,480.1	1,540.9
Total	$ 1,802.8	$ 468.9	$ 368.7	$ 1,920.1	$ 897.1	$ 3,449.3	$1,308.9	$ 490.5	$ 2,117.3	$12,823.5

*Interest for Multi-Modal Bonds future debt service requirements was estimated at the rate in effect at September 30, 2006.

Interest to maturity for the State Building Authority will be significantly smaller than the amount shown in the above table because many of the bonds will be called prior to the final scheduled maturity date. The retirement of these bonds varies from project to project, as each bond issue is related to specific projects and any excess borrowing and accrued investment earnings are restricted to projects and debt service on the related bonds. State Building Authority debt service fund unreserved fund balances totaled $189.0 million at year-end. Most of this represents investments related to completed projects that will be used for debt service on the projects' bonds.

Some of the bonds of the State Building Authority carry variable interest rates and interest on these has been projected using an average interest rate.

Changes in Bonds and Notes Payable

Changes in bonds and notes payable for the year ended September 30, 2006, was as follows (in millions):

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year	Amounts Due Thereafter
Bonds Payable:						
General obligation debt	$ 1,645.1	$ 221.8	$ 73.4	$ 1,793.5	$ 68.5	$ 1,725.0
Revenue bonds	1,666.3	303.9	67.4	1,902.8	51.2	1,851.6
State Building Authority	2,614.5	1,940.1	1,105.3	3,449.3	84.1	3,365.2
Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	-	490.5	-	490.5	-	490.5
Notes Payable:						
Transportation related	172.0	-	88.0	84.0	-	84.0
Deferred Loss on Refundings:						
General obligation debt	(37.3)	-	4.0	(33.3)	-	(33.3)
Revenue dedicated debt	(32.8)	(.6)	2.3	(31.1)	-	(31.1)
State Building Authority	(66.9)	(12.7)	45.7	(33.9)	-	(33.9)
Unamortized Discounts:						
State Building Authority	-	(496.4)	-	(496.4)	-	(496.4)
Unamortized Premiums:						
General obligation debt	62.8	3.5	5.0	61.3	-	61.3
Revenue dedicated debt	100.8	12.5	6.8	106.4	-	106.4
State Building Authority	142.8	30.3	56.2	116.9	-	116.9
Total bonds and notes payable	$ 6,267.1	$ 2,492.8	$ 1,350.1	$ 7,409.9	$ 203.8	$ 7,206.1
Plus State Building Authority commercial paper notes reported as "Current Liabilities: Bonds and Notes Payable" on the Statement of Net Assets				57.0	57.0	-
As reported on the Statement of Net Assets				$ 7,466.9	$ 260.8	$ 7,206.1

NOTE 13 – BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE – DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS

Bonds and Notes Payable

Bonds Payable

Bonds payable of the discretely presented component units are legal obligations of the component units and are not general obligations of the State.

The State universities and the Michigan State Housing Development Authority utilize June 30 fiscal year-ends. The Farm Produce Insurance Authority utilizes a December 31 fiscal year-end, and the remaining discretely presented component units have September 30 fiscal year-ends.

The following table summarizes debt service requirements of the discretely presented component units as reported in their separately issued financial statements, utilizing their respective fiscal year-end (in millions):

Fiscal Years Ending In	Principal	Fixed Interest	Estimated Interest	Total
2007	$ 358.7	$ 393.0	$ 7.8	$ 759.5
2008	290.8	377.1	7.6	675.5
2009	312.9	352.7	7.4	673.0
2010	364.5	339.3	7.1	710.8
2011	293.5	322.7	6.8	623.1
	1,620.3	1,784.8	36.7	3,441.8
2012-2016	1,490.9	1,403.8	30.0	2,924.7
2017-2021	1,528.5	1,049.3	23.7	2,601.5
2022-2026	900.5	726.1	12.0	1,638.6
2027-2031	843.7	542.8	4.1	1,390.5
2032-2036	411.5	399.2	-	810.7
2037-2041	1,441.8	176.2	-	1,618.0
	6,616.9	4,297.3	69.7	10,983.9
Total	8,237.2	$ 6,082.1	$ 106.5	$ 14,425.7
Deferred amount on refunding	(79.4)			
Unamortized discount	-			
Unamortized premium	139.8			
Total principal	$ 8,297.6			

Included in the table above is $1,020.8 million of demand bonds comprised of $56.4 million issued by the Michigan Higher Education Student Loan Authority, $816.5 million issued by the Michigan State Housing Development Authority, and $152.1 million issued by the State universities. Defeased bonds outstanding of the Michigan Municipal Bond Authority, Michigan Higher Education Student Loan Authority, and Michigan State Housing Development Authority are not reflected in the table above.

Notes Payable

The Michigan Municipal Bond Authority has short-term notes outstanding of $537.4 million as of September 30, 2006.

The Land Bank Fast Track Authority has long-term notes outstanding of $.2 million as of September 30, 2006. Grand Valley State University has short-term notes outstanding of $.1 million and long-term notes outstanding of $.3 million as of June 30, 2006.

Unrecorded Limited Obligation Debt

Certain State financing authorities have issued limited obligation revenue bonds which are not recorded as liabilities in these statements because the borrowings are, in substance, debts of other entities. The State has no obligation for this debt. Typically, these borrowings are repayable only from the repayment of loans, unloaned proceeds and related interest earnings, and any collateral which may be provided.

The Michigan Higher Education Facilities Authority (MHEFA) issues limited obligation bonds to finance loans to private nonprofit institutions of higher education for capital improvements. As of September 30, 2006, MHEFA had bonds outstanding of $419.6 million. Of this amount, $8.7 million of bonds have been defeased in substance, leaving a remaining undefeased balance of $410.9 million.

The Michigan Strategic Fund (MSF) issues industrial development revenue bonds which are not recorded as liabilities. The total amount issued for the period January 1, 1979 through September 30, 2006, was $7.1 billion. MSF also issues taxable bonds, which are not recorded as liabilities. The amount issued in fiscal year 2006 was $7.9 million. These borrowings are in substance, debts of other entities and financial transactions are handled by outside trustees.

The Michigan State Hospital Finance Authority (MSHFA) has issued $6.2 billion of no commitment bonds as of September 30, 2006. Of the above amount, $1.3 billion have been defeased in substance, leaving a remaining undefeased balance of $4.9 billion. Economic gains and accounting gains and losses, resulting from in-substance defeasance inure to the benefit of the facility for which the bonds were issued, and accordingly are not reflected in the Authority's financial statements.

The Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA) has been authorized to issue up to $800.0 million of limited obligation bonds to finance multi-family housing projects. At June 30, 2006, limited obligation bonds had been issued totaling $701.1 million, of which seventeen issues totaling $171.2 million had been retired.

The MSHDA entered into several interest rate exchange agreements for a total of $741.4 million as of June 30, 2006, representing several bond series. In accordance with the exchange agreements, MSHDA pays fixed rates ranging from 3.5% to 7.7%.

The Michigan Public Educational Facilities Authority (MPEFA) issues limited obligation bonds to finance loans to qualified public educational facilities for capital improvements. As of September 30, 2006, MPEFA had bonds outstanding of $9.0 million.

Short-Term Debt Activity

Western Michigan University used its revolving line of credit to finance a new student information system. Activity on the line of credit during Western Michigan University's fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, was as follows (in millions):

	Beginning Balance	Draws	Payments	Ending Balance
Line of Credit	$ 9.1	$ 4.4	$ 5.2	$ 8.3

NOTE 14 – OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Primary Government

Other Long-Term Obligations
In general, expenditures and fund liabilities are not recorded in governmental funds for long-term obligations until claims, judgments, or amounts owed are "due and payable" at September 30. Expenses and liabilities for material claims and judgment losses are recorded in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements when the loss is considered probable.

Capital Leases
This liability is described in more detail in Note 11.

Compensated Absences
This liability is described in more detail in Note 1.

Workers' Compensation
The gross amount of workers' compensation liability, $166.5 million at September 30, 2006, has been recorded at its discounted present value of $111.8 million, using a discount rate of approximately 8%. The present value of the current portion of this liability is $24.9 million. In fiscal year 2006 State agencies paid reimbursement for actual workers' compensation claims and administrative fees totaling $41.0 million.

Net Pension Obligation
This liability is described in more detail in Note 10.

Other Claims & Judgments
The governmental activities estimated liability for other claims and litigation losses, $368.9 million at September 30, 2006, includes amounts for litigation, such as damages in tort cases and refund claims in cases involving State taxes, transportation claims, natural resources and environmental quality claims, and other claims, in which it is considered probable that costs will be incurred. Also included is an estimated liability totaling $.7 million for arbitrage payable to the federal government for interest earned on bond proceeds. Where a range of potential loss exists, the amount recorded is based upon the expected minimum amount that will be lost if the State does, indeed, lose. The allowance also includes projections for highway related negligence cases based upon historical loss ratios. The State continues to vigorously contest all of these claims and the State may incur no liability in the individual cases involved. Therefore, the allowance for litigation losses may be overstated (to the extent that losses do not occur) or understated (if the State losses exceed the projected minimums which have been recorded). The maximum potential loss on the allowance for estimated litigation losses is not considered reasonably measurable.

The liability recorded for other claims and judgments within business-type activities represents overpayments by employers to the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Fund totaling $45.2 million.

Durant Settlement
The reported estimated liability for litigation losses includes the Donald Durant, et al v State of Michigan, et al consolidated cases, which totaled $274.3 million at September 30, 2006. This amount will, over time, be paid to each "non-Durant" school district for its underfunded State mandated program costs if certain requirements are met. See Note 23 for additional disclosure regarding the Durant case and other contingencies.

Changes in Other Long-Term Obligations

Changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended September 30, 2006, are summarized as follows (in millions):

Governmental activities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year	Amounts Due Thereafter
Other Long-term Obligations:						
Capital lease obligations	$ 406.3	$ 45.2	$ 199.2	$ 252.2	$ 24.6	$ 227.6
Compensated absences	548.4	243.9	273.6	518.7	51.5	467.3
Workers' compensation	106.6	28.9	23.7	111.8	24.9	87.0
Net pension obligations	349.2	108.5	-	457.7	-	457.7
Other claims & judgments	443.5	119.2	193.8	368.9	115.1	253.8
Durant settlement	331.7	-	57.4	274.3	66.5	207.8
Total Governmental Activities	$ 2,185.8	$ 545.6	$ 747.7	$ 1,983.7	$ 282.6	$ 1,701.1
Business-type Activities						
Other Long-term Obligations:						
Lottery prize awards*	$ 463.4	$ 31.2	$ 94.8	$ 399.8	$ 83.5	$ 316.3
Compensated absences	3.2	1.2	1.2	3.2	.3	2.9
Other claims & judgments	43.4	1.8	-	45.2	-	45.2
Total Business-type Activities	$ 509.9	$ 34.3	$ 96.0	$ 448.2	$ 83.8	$ 364.4

*The amounts due within one year are included with "Accounts payable and other liabilities" on the Statement of Net Assets.

The General Fund, special revenue, and internal service funds in which the leases are recorded will liquidate the capital lease obligations. The compensated absence and workers' compensation liabilities will be liquidated by the applicable governmental and internal service funds that account for the salaries and wages of the related employees. The net pension obligations will be liquidated by the State's governmental and internal service funds that contribute toward the pension funds, based on the statutorily required contribution rates. The School Aid Fund will liquidate the Durant settlement. Other claims and judgments attributable to governmental activities will generally be liquidated by the General Fund and transportation related special revenue funds.

Discretely Presented Component Units

Michigan Education Trust (MET)

MET offers contracts, which for actuarially determined amounts, provide future tuition at State institutions of higher education. Contract provisions also allow the benefits to be used at private or out-of-state institutions, with the amount provided being based upon rates charged by the State's public institutions of higher education. The tuition payments are made by MET as a separate legal entity and these contracts are not considered obligations of the State. The Legislature is not obligated to provide appropriations should losses occur. The statutes and contracts provide for refunds to the participants if MET becomes actuarially unsound. Liabilities have been recorded on the statement of net assets for the actuarial present value of future tuition benefit obligations.

The 1988, 1989, and 1990 enrollments are known as Plans B and C. Enrollments after November 1995 are known as Plan D.

The actuarial report on the status of MET Plans B and C, as of September 30, 2006, shows the actuarial present value of future tuition obligations to be $487.4 million, as compared to the actuarially determined market value of assets available of $508.9 million. The actuarial assumptions used include: a projected tuition increase rate of 7.3% for all future years; and a discount rate of 4.75%.

The actuarial report on the status of MET Plan D, as of September 30, 2006, shows the actuarial present value of future tuition obligations to be $530.5 million, as compared to the actuarially determined market value of assets available of $485.4 million. The actuarial assumptions used include: a projected tuition increase rate of 7.3% for all future years; and a discount rate of 7.35%.

During 2000, MET changed the balance sheet presentation of the tuition benefit obligation by increasing the liability to include the present value of future contract payments expected to be collected from installment contract purchasers. There was no effect on net income or retained earnings as a result of the reclassification.

On November 8, 1994, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit ruled that MET is an integral part of the State of Michigan and, thus, the investment income realized by MET is not currently subject to federal income tax. On August 20, 1996, the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 (the "1996 Tax Act") was signed into law which included a provision adding a new section to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 defining "qualified state tuition programs." A qualified State tuition program is generally exempt from income tax, but is subject to unrelated business income tax. MET has no unrelated business income. Distributions made in excess of qualified higher education expenses (whether to the refund designee, beneficiary, or to a college on behalf of the beneficiary) are taxable income to the beneficiary or the refund designee. In May 1997, MET submitted a request for ruling to the IRS for verification that MET is in compliance with the 1996 Tax Act. On December 23, 1997, the IRS issued a favorable ruling which confirms that MET is in compliance with the Act.

NOTE 15 – INCOME TAX CREDITS AND REFUNDS

Income Tax Credits

The Michigan Income Tax Act provides for several types of tax credits. Some credits are accounted for as revenue reductions for financial reporting purposes while others are reported as expenditures. Revenue reductions are reported for those income tax credits that are limited by the amount of an individual's tax liability before considering such credits. To the extent these nonrefundable credits will generate future year payments, they are accrued as income tax refund liabilities together with estimated overwithholdings.

Expenditures are reported for those credits which can be received even if they exceed the individual's tax liability. For these refundable credits, the substance of the transaction is that the State is making a grant payment using the income tax system as a filing and payment mechanism. The amount of credit received is not a part of the determination of tax liability. The State's property tax is the primary credit that falls into this category. Expenditures for this credit are recognized in the year the tax returns are filed and recipients claim the credit.

The following table summarizes the various credits, reported on the "Tax expenditures" line as an expense in the government-wide financial statements and as an expenditure in the fund financial statements (in millions):

Property tax credits:	
General homestead	$ 459.1
Senior citizens	306.3
Farmland preservation	30.0
Other property tax credits	37.2
Subtotal - property tax credits	832.6
Adoption credit	1.3
Home heating (excluding federal share)	.1
Total tax expenditures	$ 834.0

Income Tax Refunds Payable

The $672.4 million reported as a liability on the "Income tax refunds payable" line in the government-wide and fund financial statements includes: projected refund estimates for overwithholding and tax credits reported as revenue reductions, actual refunds made in October and November, and accruals for known income tax litigation losses.

NOTE 16 – DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

The State offers its employees (excluding university employees) two deferred compensation plans to allow a portion of their salary to be deferred until future years. Executive Order 1999-7 transferred administrative oversight of the plans, labeled 457 and 401k after sections of the Internal Revenue Code, to the Department of Management and Budget. Day-to-day operations of the plans have been contracted to a third-party; however, the State Treasurer oversees investment options. The 457 plan and the 401k plan are combined for reporting purposes under the heading of "State Employees' Deferred Compensation Funds."

The State makes no contribution to the 457 plan. Generally, the State does not make matching contributions to the 401k plan; however, the State has occasionally made matching contributions to the 401k plan as part of certain employees' compensation packages. To expand investment options, three investment tiers were developed and made available to participants on July 1, 1997. Participants invest their contributions and accumulated earnings by selecting mutual funds in one or more of the investment tiers. Employees may, at any time, transfer accumulated balances and future contributions among mutual funds in the investment tiers. Investment earnings, net of administrative charges, are credited to the participants proportionally, based upon their balances in the plan.

The 401k plan includes loan provisions. Loans to participants are recorded as assets. The 457 plan does not include loan provisions.

Net assets available for plan benefits for the 457 plan and the 401k plan at September 30, 2006, were $2.0 and $1.8 billion, respectively.

NOTE 17 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Primary Government

The balances of current interfund receivables and payables as of September 30 were (in millions):

	Due To						
Due From	General Fund	School Aid Fund	Non-major Governmental Funds	Unemployment Compensation Funds	Internal Service Funds	Fiduciary Funds	Total
General Fund	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1.0	$ 15.5	$ 32.4	$ 48.9
School Aid Fund	503.0	-	1,235.0	-	-	-	1,738.0
Non-major Governmental Funds	26.1	-	177.2	.1	1.3	4.0	208.7
State Lottery Fund	-	18.0	-	-	-	.1	18.2
Unemployment Compensation Funds	1.9	-	.3	3.8	-	-	6.0
Non-major Enterprise Funds	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.1
Internal Service Funds	1.2	-	-	-	8.7	1.6	11.6
Fiduciary Funds	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.1
Total	$ 533.3	$ 18.0	$ 1,412.5	$ 5.0	$ 25.6	$ 38.2	$ 2,032.6

Interfund receivables and payables are recorded for 1) borrowings to eliminate negative balances in the Common Cash pool, as described in Note 5, 2) payroll liabilities for group insurance and retirement, and 3) tax accrual distributions for taxes collected in the following fiscal year.

Not included in the table above are the following interfund advances, which are not expected to be repaid within one year: $7.3 million due from the Correctional Industries Revolving Fund (an internal service fund) to the General Fund for amounts loaned for capital construction.

Discretely Presented Component Units

Receivables and related liabilities between the primary government and the discretely presented component units, do not agree because the Michigan State Housing Development Authority and the ten State universities have a June 30 fiscal year-end.

NOTE 18 – INTERFUND COMMITMENTS

Michigan State Waterways Fund

In fiscal year 2003, P.A. 746 of 2002, required the transfer of $7.8 million from the Michigan State Waterways Fund to the General Fund. The Act states that in the future the General Fund is to provide reimbursement. Interfund receivables and payables are not recorded for this commitment, because there is no repayment schedule and the repayment is considered long-term and budgetary in nature.

Mackinac Bridge Authority

The Mackinac Bridge Authority, a discretely presented component unit, has over the years received $75.3 million of subsidies, including $12.3 million for operations and $63.0 million for debt service. These subsidies were provided by the State Trunkline and Michigan Transportation funds, respectively, both of which are special revenue funds.

State statutes require that the Authority continue charging bridge tolls and begin repaying the State funds for the subsidies provided. These repayments are to continue until such time as the subsidies have been completely returned. The Authority has not recorded a liability and the State funds have not recorded receivables for these subsidies because: the reimbursements are contingent upon future net revenues, there is no repayment schedule, and the repayment commitment is long-term and budgetary in nature. Repayments may be authorized by the Authority, after consideration of the Authority's annual needs for its operations and planned repairs and improvements.

As of September 30, 2006, the Authority has repaid a total of $10.8 million of the advance from the Michigan Transportation Fund, leaving a balance of $52.3 million. No repayments have been made on the advance from the State Trunkline Fund.